

The *World War II Nominal Roll* database: accurate record or true record?

**The database is problematised as an artifact of alternative journalism
and evaluated for accuracy and effects**

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School of Journalism & Communication

Declaration by author

This thesis is composed of my original work, and contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference has been made in the text. I have clearly stated the contribution by others to jointly-authored works that I have included in my thesis.

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Statement of contributions to jointly authored works contained in the thesis

Park, W and Cokley, J (2007) 'Do We Remember Them?' presented at *When the Soldiers Return* Conference, University of Queensland, 28-30 Nov 2007, School of History, Philosophy, Religion & Classics. Co-author Cokley was responsible for reviewing and updating the literature review and designing the overall structure. Candidate Park was responsible for the concept, all data, its analysis and interpretation and the remainder of the work.

Statement of contributions by others to the thesis as a whole

University-appointed advisors: Associate Professor Martin Hadlow, Dr John Cokley.

Statement of parts of the thesis submitted to qualify for the award of another degree

None.

Published works by the author incorporated into the thesis

One of the key issues of interest from the author's personal experiences as a WWII soldier is the effect of remembrance of past warriors on later generations. It is impossible to remember (for long) without accurate, complete and easily accessible records of past soldiers to which people can refer to refresh memories, and to which later generations can turn for information. To this end, and as a project aside from research for this thesis, the author has compiled and edited a book tentatively entitled *U-Company 15th Infantry Battalion* (2009, in press) due to be published by the Army Military History Publishing Unit in Canberra.

Additional published works by the author relevant to the thesis but not forming part of it

The author researched and submitted an assignment for the University of Queensland course HIST3609 (*Independent Historical Studies*) in 2006 towards a Graduate Certificate in Arts, entitled *UniQue Students of 1941 – the impact of the outbreak of the Pacific War on the University of Queensland and its students*.

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But most of all, I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to my wife, Lesley, and my family who, despite many obstacles health-wise, have encouraged and supported this octogenarian postgraduate student to fulfill a long-felt compulsion to do something to ensure that old wartime comrades are remembered.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to those tens of thousands of Australian soldiers of World War II whose service to their country has not been accurately recorded on the *World War 2 Nominal Roll*. It is to remind us of our promise that “We shall remember them”: *Lest we forget*.

Abstract

The Australian Government Internet database, the *World War Two Nominal Roll*, is problematised and then analysed as a document of patron-sponsored alternative journalism as described by Atton and Hamilton, because it attempts to fulfill functions previously completed in Australia by newspaper publishers and television producers. These functions – of discovering, establishing, editing, contextualizing, recording and publishing memory – have long been regarded as roles of journalism. Later they have been seen as roles also of literary publishing and documentary filmmaking, and most recently of online records management. They became especially evident in the 1990s, the decade of the 50th anniversary of many World War II events, during which many anniversary supplements were published in Australian newspapers and in television documentaries. Partly as a result of this major anniversary, the Australian Government undertook the tasks of discovering, establishing, editing, recording, contextualizing, and publishing World War II military memories as an online database known as the *World War Two Nominal Roll*. The enactment of this large task required the engagement of a subcontractor who tendered on the basis of skills in records management, and the adoption of a methodology which offered some level of quality assurance of the outputs. The problematisation of this project suggests that the engagement of the subcontractor and the methodology adopted for the *World War Two Nominal Roll* are analogous to the engagement of professionalized journalists, and the adoption of recognised journalistic methods, for the publication of a media artifact such as an anniversary supplement. In that light, this thesis compares the error rates evident in the *Nominal Roll* with the literature of error rates in contemporary newspapers, and compares some of the audience effects of publishing the *Nominal Roll* with those of publishing newspapers. This involves a comprehensive examination and critique of the physical nature of the *Roll* and the processes of its production. The analysis in the first place suggests that the database *Roll* is overall more trustworthy than established journalism artifacts but in detail more susceptible to errors of fact and context and less likely to be corrected. This leads to the second assessment that the publication of the database *Roll* is less effective than newspapers as a means of memorialisation. Finally, the findings suggest that the

processes deployed in the compilation of the database *Roll* would have benefitted from the adoption of aspects of ordinary journalistic routines not used by the database publishers. Reasons for this are proposed and discussed.

Keywords

Records, alternative journalism, journalism, newspapers, accuracy, military recruitment, retention, commemoration, veterans, *World War II Nominal Roll*

(<http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/>)

Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classifications (ANZSRC)

190301 Journalism Studies 30%, 210303 Australian History (excl. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander History) 40%, 210201 Archival, Repository and Related Studies, 30%.

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Introduction

Background

The year 1994 was especially prominent as the one during which public, media and institutional interest escalated in the casualties of the World War II Normandy Invasion, in June 1944. In Australia, the author witnessed the publication of many newspaper and television invasion-anniversary supplements which became collectable souvenirs. Similar activity was evident the following year for the anniversary of the end of the war in Europe and the Pacific theatres. The author had a personal interest in these publications, as a veteran of World War II active service in New Guinea, and with his comrades-in-arms, a participant in ongoing commemorative activities such as anniversary gatherings and monitoring of memorial events.

Not long after this, as the celebration of wartime anniversaries including ANZAC Day became almost a national pastime (*cf* Mackay 2008:11) led by the conservative Prime Minister John Howard, there arose a movement to collect and publish on the Internet, as the *World War II Nominal Roll* website¹ (referred in this thesis as *WW2NR* derived from its website URL²), the names of all WWII dead, and later the names of all those who served in the war, living or dead. In this movement lies the genesis of this research project and thesis. As one way of studying this publication, the author has problematised the collection and publication process of the website in a way which could be compared with the many newspaper supplements published earlier and since, and has analysed the data and reached some conclusions.

On a deeper level, however, he has theorised the publications, both journalistic-newspaper and government-online, in terms of their functions of memory and memorialisation, since these are stated aims of both the discipline of journalism (MEAA website 2009) and the government department currently responsible for the website, the Office of Australian War Graves, part of the Federal Department of Veterans' Affairs.

¹ www.WW2roll.gov.au

² Universal Resource Locator, the coding which directs web browsers to web pages

Statement of research problem

The thesis addresses the question: How does the publication online in the *WW2NR* of names and details of Australian Army war dead, other casualties and surviving veterans, compare with their publication over time in newspaper articles and anniversary supplements generally, especially regarding accuracy, reliability and general trustworthiness? As a subsidiary of this general problem, the thesis also investigates some of the effects of both these kinds of publications on recruitment to, and retention in, the Australian Defence Forces, to discover whether any errors which occur in the *WW2NR* might have a positive, negative or neutral effect on recruitment and retention of Australians for their national army, how those errors might have come about and some possible remedies.

Hypotheses

This project advances three linked hypotheses.

H₁: The *WW2NR* has a greater rate of errors than would be expected of similar publications in newspaper anniversary supplements.

H₂: The greater error rate hypothesised in H₁ suggests that the *WW2NR* is a less effective means of commemoration of Army war dead, casualties and surviving veterans, than that available through newspapers generally.

H₃: The reason for the greater error rate, and the reduction in effective commemoration hypothesised in H₂, is to be found in the processes evident in the compilation and publication of the *WW2NR* and that these processes would have benefited from the appropriation of aspects of journalistic routines not deployed by publishers of the *WW2NR*.

Significance of the overall research

The significance of this research can be seen clearly by triangulating the various aspects of the research. As is shown in the literature review, journalists explicitly link their work to the preservation of memory (MEAA website 2009, n.p.). The Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs, through its Office of Australian War Graves (2009, n.p.), extends that link to include commemoration as well as memorialisation. And finally, the

Australian Defence Force makes a direct link between positive exposure of its activities (past and present) in the media and its ongoing efforts towards recruitment of new members and retention of existing soldiers, sailors and air force personnel (Grogan, in Rollings 2006, n.p.). By examining the physical characteristics of the memory work enacted by the *WW2NR* and comparing it with the general characteristics expected of existing media memory work, it is arguable that one might arrive at a place where it is possible to assess the recruitment efficacy of the *WW2NR* and therefore the value it represents to the Australian government and its citizens.

Theoretical framework and methodology

Theoretical framework

This thesis problematises the publication of the *WW2NR* as a publication in the style of ‘alternative journalism’, described as ‘a continual response and challenge to dominant practices’ (Atton and Hamilton 2008: 21, 27-29) which may be set up with state-sponsored patronage to meet a range of political-economic objectives. This problematisation is supported by evidence (see the *Review of Available Literature* section) that both newspaper journalists and the producers of the *WW2NR* routinely publish the names and details of war dead and serving soldiers, especially those acclaimed as heroes. Both journalists (in this case, particularly newspaper journalists) and the *WW2NR* rely on memories and physical memorabilia for the data included in their publications. And both create new memories and new stories by virtue of their publication.

Data collected for this research project suggests that the state-sponsored publication of the *WW2NR* emerged as a result of the publication by dominant mainstream media organisations of a range of newspaper supplements to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the D-Day invasion and the subsequent end of hostilities in World War II. The periodicity of newspapers (and the ability to correct mistakes in later publications) is mimicked by the employment of staff at publisher of the *WW2NR* to receive, research and act on mistakes identified in the roll by officials and members of the public. This leads the author of this thesis to compare the accuracy of the *WW2NR* with

existing research into the accuracy, credibility and trustworthiness of newspapers, and the resultant effects of this trust, or lack of it.

Methodology

Summary: The processes employed in this research are as familiar to journalists as they are to records management specialists such as archivists and curators. The author (b. 1920) draws on his own participant observation of war records processes, dating to his own service in the Australian Army from 1941 and extending to the conclusion of this project late in 2008. He draws on personal conversations with his surviving comrades-in-arms from World War II, and on conversations with other veterans also engaged in similar historical research. A systematic process is undertaken of asking questions of officials, examination of physical records such as archived lists, and then compilation of these data into text documents and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for tabulation, sorting and analysis. Available literature is reviewed and the results of this review have become the lens through which the sorted data has been investigated.

Details: In 2003, as part of family and veterans' recollections, the author obtained a copy of a 17th century muster roll (*c.f.* Gibson, J. and Dell, A., 1989) for the Scottish Army in Scotland. He thought, not unreasonably, that if one could obtain an army muster roll from 17th century Scotland, one could obtain a muster roll from 20th century Australia; more specifically, that the author could obtain a list of his mates in 1941 from the University of Queensland who had been called up with him for training with a militia infantry battalion before the start of hostilities with Japan and who had then been compulsorily transferred to full-time duty with that unit and gone off to war.

This was not to be the case. Although the *WW2NR* had been published by 2003, online searches suggested that many of the individuals the author clearly recalled being involved were either omitted from the roll or listed incorrectly. He called on his contacts at the University of Queensland and was directed to the university archives in the Parnell Building. But stored lists of enrolments, graduations, enlistments and commemorations of service, even on the publicly displayed University *Roll of Honour*, failed to give a unified and complete record. The author became determined to compile his own list and in the process, put right what he had concluded was a set of historical inaccuracies. The tasks

and processes subsequently undertaken are described in the *Findings* section of this thesis.

This methodology is recognisably a combination of discovery and a mathematical, quantitative approach, which has been identified as ideal for the analysis of the behaviour of groups (Fogel 1975: 344). During the course of this study, thousands of original and secondary documents in a range of major locations (such as government archives, military records offices and libraries, as well as online databases) have been located, identified, examined and interrogated and the results have been tabulated and cross-referenced using various simple mathematical tools.

The author has meticulously gathered data from available sources such as official records, newspaper reports, written family records, diaries, photographs and oral histories, including ethnographic data from the author's personal observations. The review of available literature sets the field for the discussion which takes place. The researcher has interrogated primary sources – the memories and personal records of living individuals who participated in some of the events described in this paper – and cross-referenced these data with the mathematical data. This has revealed important aspects of the institutional, as well as domestic, processes involved in the remembrance of soldiers and these are discussed later.

Use of secondary research and accessing personal recollections, records and documents is supported by the existence of undergraduate courses in history departments which introduce students to precisely these approaches (Diamond 2007, n.p.). The University of Queensland (where this research has been conducted) offers such a course which suggests that 'a variety of historical research techniques is useful to serious students of history, especially those planning to write a history thesis' (Diamond 2007 n.p.). The course introduces students to 'different types of sources' including 'government sources and the private world; individuals and groups; material objects' (Diamond 2007, n.p.). This involves fieldwork in museums, archives and libraries, examination of newspapers and other on-line resources, and examination and evaluation of biographies, autobiographies and letters as well as personal papers and manuscripts and private papers (Diamond 2007 n.p.).

From a journalism theory and practice point of view, these methodologies can be generally described as computer-assisted reporting (CAR), which is ‘mainly, but not exclusively, a way of analyzing public records’ (Granato 2002: 103):

CAR tools include email, Internet browsers and search engines, spreadsheets and databases ... The best CAR stories combine the power of number-crunching with in-depth interviews of those affected, to put the human face on the facts.

Granato notes (2002: 105) that ‘since 1988, stories using CAR have won Pulitzer Prizes³ in the United States ... all complex investigative journalistic enterprises’. This is supported by Johnson’s use of the phrase ‘analytic journalism’ (1994: 57) to describe the same process, which (he notes) is more likely to produce higher quality results with a ‘longer view’ of history and significance than standard, non-computer (or ‘non-analytic’) journalism (p.57). The current author makes no claims of being a journalist but notes that the deployment of this journalistic method suits the present task very well.

The author was advised that applications for ethical clearance were not necessary, since the investigations did not fall within the criteria set by the University of Queensland for such applications. This research principally involved interrogations of materials: no human surveys were conducted and no opinions were sought which were likely to place any individual at risk.

³ A system of independent awards which seeks to ‘honor excellence in journalism and the arts’ since 1917, see <http://www.pulitzer.org/>

Review of available literature

Literature for this research project has been obtained from libraries, the author's personal collection, archives and online databases. Topics covered are the background of the *WW2NR*, memorialisation of war dead and veterans and the more general task of historiography, alternative journalism, accuracy in newspapers, the efficacy of newspapers and newspaper supplements as sites of memorialisation.

World War II Nominal Roll - Background

The *WW2NR* has become a 'virtual' war memorial, in that the data it contains represents, and physically reflects, data and objects stored in the Australian War Memorial buildings in Canberra, but which is served to the Internet community as a series of digital text and image files using web browsers. As the Hon. Danna Vale (2002, n.p.), Minister for Veterans' Affairs and Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence, said when launching the *WW2NR* in Canberra on 6 November 2002:

We already have the magnificent Australian War Memorial in Canberra. Our Memorial commemorates and acknowledges those who served Australia in times of war and conflict. With the launch of the *World War II Nominal Roll*, we now have a virtual war memorial, taking us a step further in our understanding and our appreciation of those who served our nation to protect our freedom and our democracy. By taking advantage of today's technology, the Federal Government has made it possible to access part of our wartime heritage all over Australia, and across the world. ... Now, with the click of a mouse, anyone can search this massive database to locate the service of some one million Australians who enlisted between 1939 and 1945.

This took place in 2002 but the idea of the Australian Government creating an online Internet memorial to WWII service men and women began six years earlier, in 1996, with the compilation of the *Vietnam Nominal Roll* (Source X⁴, 2009, personal communication). The Defence Department had called for one single database which

⁴ A confidential source who spoke on condition of anonymity. See reference list for further details.

contained the names of those who served in the Vietnam conflict (1963-1972) and the first such *Vietnam Nominal Roll* was produced in printed book form. A number of letters and complaints followed, highlighting errors and omissions, so much so that a second book edition, incorporating the necessary amendments, was produced in 1997, this time also on CD. It was then decided to produce a *Korean Nominal Roll* in book form in 1998, after which the *Rolls* were digitised and uploaded to Internet websites.

Around that time the Returned and Services League of Australia (RSL) wrote a letter to the Department of Veterans' Affairs suggesting that similar nominal rolls be produced for all wars in which the Commonwealth had been involved since Federation (but particularly World Wars I & II) in time for the Centenary of Federation celebrations, and to be funded by funds being set aside for those celebrations in 2001 (Source X, 2009, personal communication). The suggestion was approved and work was started around 1998-99. It was decided to engage a contractor, Pickfords Records and Information Managers, to compile the *WW2NR* due to the estimated one million people and at least that number of files involved (Commonwealth of Australia, *WW2NR* website, 2002, n.p.). The quality assurance process is published on the same website, detailing 'a four-check process ... (using) a double-entry computer process'.

Each record had its information entered by one operator and then entered again by a different operator. The computer program compared the two entries and identified any differences between the two. If a discrepancy appeared the computer program required the second operator to re-examine the service document before the record could be processed further. This method was designed to eliminate typographical and data source errors normally encountered in a highly intensive data entry environment.

The website methodology also identified a production supervisor 'sign-off check' in which 'individual records would be grouped and sorted so that similar information could be compared and obvious errors or omissions rectified before the work was signed off from the production line'. That sign-off comprised 'a final internal review by the contractor's production manager ... conducted prior to each fortnightly external audit'.

The website noted that ‘thousands of records were reviewed to correct any major errors’ (Commonwealth of Australia, WW2NR website, 2002, n.p.).

The contractor was paid based on an agreed minimum daily output (Source X 2009, personal communication).

At this point it is relevant to note research into reading accuracy and comprehension (Tombaugh, Arkin and Dillon, 1985). In a study of reading performance of individuals being presented text on video display terminals (VDUs, more recently referred to as computer screens) it was reported that ‘comprehension of material on a VDU is affected by text presentation rate’ (p.1) and ‘reading comprehension can be affected in complex ways by presentation rate’. The study suggested that ‘in general, comprehension is better at intermediate rates (30cps⁵ and to a lesser extent 120cps) than it is either at very low (15cps) or very high (960cps)’. The study also noted that ‘working time is not affected by presentation rate except at the 15cps rate, which is well below subjects’ reading speed’ (p.5). This becomes relevant during discussions of the contractor’s methodology while compiling the WW2NR.

Memorialisation of war dead and veterans

The Office of Australian War Graves is the section of the Department of Veterans’ Affairs responsible for remembering Australia’s war dead (OAWG website 2009, n.p.):

... It has been Australia's longstanding practice, through the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) and the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG), to see that every one of our war dead is officially commemorated.

The office notes that ‘war dead are commemorated by a memorial headstone at a gravesite or an inscription on a Memorial to the Missing, or a cremation memorial, or a memorial plaque at a crematorium, or a memorial plaque in an OAWG Garden of Remembrance’. There is another site for listing the names of Australia’s war dead, held at the Australian War Memorial buildings in Canberra: the *Roll of Honour*. This list and

⁵ Characters per second

series of bronze panels in the building's commemorative area 'records and commemorates the names of Australia's war dead'. The list is also published online as the *Roll of Honour* database, which is accessible via the Memorial's website⁶. However, the subject of this study, the *WW2NR*, is different both from a war grave and from the *Roll of Honour* in that it is not just a list of war dead: it purports to list 'details of the more than one million people who *served* in the Australian Forces or the Merchant Navy during WW2 (sic)' (OAWG website 2009, n.p., my emphasis). Thus the Office of Australian War Graves, on behalf of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, has become also the office responsible for maintaining and publishing the *WW2NR* and the collection of other nominal rolls which have sprung up since 2002, commemorating Australians who served in the Boer War, World War I, Korea, Vietnam, and the Gulf War (the first Gulf War, August 1990-September 1991)⁷.

Remembering military dead

War memorials often represent a process of negotiation and have a plurality of meanings. (Hope 2003:94). A memorial, whether a simple monument or a museum, contains within it not only a superficial gesture towards remembrance and the dead but a wealth of information about the priorities, politics and sensibilities of those who built it. A memorial will tell us more about its builders than about those to whom it is dedicated (Heathcote 1999 / Whitmarsh 2001:2). Monuments permit citizens to remember with pride and gratitude the sacrifices of his/her forerunners (Hamilton 1990:1). However, while ensuring the dead are not forgotten is one function of memorials, forgetting is part of the process of healing and renegotiating memories. The purpose of a memorial is as much to resolve traumatic memories as to preserve them. For both individuals and for societies affected by death in war, commemoration needs to achieve a degree of closure and resolution of suffering as part of the mourning process, through 'the creation of an appropriate memory' (Whitmarsh 2001:10). This is an advance on memorialisation in antiquity, as the ultimate fate of a soldier killed at Waterloo in 1815 was little different from that of a Roman soldier: anonymous internment in a mass grave (Hope 2003:79-90).

⁶ <http://www.awm.gov.au/roh/intro.asp>

⁷ http://www.dva.gov.au/OAWG/nominal_rolls/index.htm

There is also social capital in soldier monuments. As one demonstration of this, political regimes in Bulgaria, whether communist or anti-communist, upon losing the original sources for political and moral legitimization, have turned to restoration and commemoration of the nation's soldier monuments precisely because of their symbolic capital (Dimitrova 2005: 193-194). This capital sustained the key images of 'sacred duty' and 'enduring moral values' as resources for 'individual and national regeneration' in times of crisis and transition. Likewise in the People's Republic of China (Waldron 1996: 946-949) where the central government has sought to create a new sense of national purpose not based on socialism but rather on patriotic feeling. During the 35 years after its victory in 1949, the Communist government of China combined selective commemoration with general oblivion: in Beijing there was no central war memorial, no cenotaph, no tomb of the Unknown Soldier, no elite honour guard, no eternal flame. But now the government seeks to embrace many things from Chinese culture and history that were reviled until recently, including a new remembering of World War II (Waldron 1996:978). Japan has always honoured soldiers' deaths but the Yasukuni Shinto Shrine in Tokyo is in a class of its own with its claim on the soul of Japan's 2.46 million war dead. Here the souls of the dead are not only enshrined and propitiated but also valorized and fetishized (Nelson 2003:444-446) and there is evidence of a co-dependent relationship between social memory and the values and practices shaping its application (Nelson 2003:464).

Australia in 1900 was almost bare of testimony to the wars for territory between Indigenous and English arrivals. Aborigines had raised no legible monuments to either their own traditional civil wars or their resistance against the invaders and the newcomers seldom commemorated conflicts between black and white (Inglis 2005:21). This might change in the near future since 'the Australian War Memorial in Canberra is engaged in a behind-the-scenes battle about whether it should commemorate the fighting between Aboriginal people and the early colonial settlers' (Peacock 2009). After the Boer War (1899-1902) memorials began to change the landscape. Some 500 soldiers out of 15,000 who served in South Africa died in action or of wounds or disease. Initially, as the news came through, many of them were accorded individual tablets or honour boards in town halls, churches or schools. Sometimes, outdoor monuments, more visible than tablets on

walls, were erected. However, as further bad news came through, local committees were set up to raise funds for combined memorials in local areas (Inglis). The website conducted by the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra (2009) notes that there are still about 100 or so Boer War memorials in existence.

From its beginning, World War I dead outnumbered previous campaigns. In the first ten days of the Gallipoli campaign in April 1915, more than 2000 Australians were killed or died of wounds, four times as many as had died in more than three years of war in South Africa (Inglis 2005:85). At the Peace Conference in 1919, Australian Prime Minister Billy Hughes said he spoke for 60,000 Australian dead. Three out of every four Australians who did not return from the War died in France or Belgium. All (except one, Major General Bridges) were buried overseas. At the time of Bridge's death, the British Government had already stopped the private repatriation of bodies from sites of war to the United Kingdom. However, the United States government promised in 1917 that no American boy would lie in alien soil unless his family agreed. Of the 60,000 Americans killed and 55,000 who died of illness at the war, approximately 80,000 were repatriated under this ruling. The British Imperial dead numbered over a million and sending them home was logistically impossible (Inglis 2005:78).

If one counts as family a person's parents, children, siblings, aunts and uncles and cousins, every second Australian family was bereaved by World War I. Many of the mourners were a generation older than their dead. More than 80 percent of the AIF soldiers were unmarried. The families of the dead were deprived of the traditional mourning rituals of their culture and the task of coping with their loss made more difficult. Today, bereaved people are counseled that they might find it harder to cope with grief and to accept the finality of death when they choose not to look at the corpse of the person they are mourning. In World War I, the mourners had no choice. One conciliatory device was to use civic cemeteries, inscribing on family monuments the names of sons and brothers killed at the war, almost as if their bodies were interred there too (Inglis 2005:105). The first anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli provoked the making of memorials (Inglis 2005:122). Three weeks before Anzac Day 1916 the foundation stone was laid at Newcastle, New South Wales, for a memorial that would incorporate the first soldier statue of the war. The mayor, laying the first stone, had foreseen the placing of

wreaths there every Anzac Day. Other localities followed and memorials erected during the war are more common in Australia than in any other belligerent country. They would have been even more numerous had the Federal Government not controlled their construction from October 1916 to January 1919.

Remembering those who returned

On about 75% of the Boer War memorials raised in Australia only the dead were named, usually in order of rank. What was remarkable however was that so many memorials did record the names of the living because this practice departs from a British military tradition which gives individual honour on monuments only to the dead. More commonly than anywhere else (and more than after the war in South Africa) Australia listed on more than half its World War I memorials the names of the men who had returned as well as those who had died (Inglis 2005:182-184). The practice is virtually unknown in France and Italy – it is rare in the US – is not common in the UK and is unusual in Canada and New Zealand.

The Australian colonies had only tiny regular forces and their contingents to South Africa were formed almost entirely of part-time soldiers volunteering to serve overseas. Fellow citizens in some places decided that such volunteering should be recognised and their names recorded on the monument. Nobody expected federal, state or municipal governments to pay for the memorials; it was understood this was a communal rather than an official responsibility (Inglis 2005: 44-50) and the local committees determined whose names would appear on the memorials.

Some localities commissioned honour boards listing local volunteers and marking with a star, cross or sword the names of those who were dead. They were installed in town halls, schools, (the University of Queensland has one, *see later in this thesis*) churches, lodges, sporting clubs, tram sheds, railway stations and other work places, public and private. The honour boards were often unfinished interim artifacts awaiting new entries – to be painted, screwed or hooked as required. Those honour boards became huge scoreboards of commitment, intended to encourage other men to follow those named. However, honour boards, most of them fixed to inside walls, could not contribute much to the patriotic ceremonies organised to raise monies for war loans and soldiers comforts. Boer War Memorials found unexpected use as rallying points for those

ceremonies (Inglis 2005) and thus, like the new honour boards, they became sites for recruiting new soldiers.

While some of the inscriptions on early monuments began and ended with simple facts of history, it was not long before most inscriptions moved from history to tribute. Those named on the memorial are saluted as boys, sons, lads, comrades, citizens, soldiers, men. The voluntary character of the AIF is affirmed in a variety of phrases with that special Australian resonance deriving from the absence of conscription. The men fought for, not against. They fought for freedom and liberty, for victory, for justice for the right and the good (Inglis 2005). More than 6000 war memorials erected by citizens around Australia become focal points for Anzac Day and similar commemorations. Federal tax deductions were allowed for the building of 'war memorials' in the form of swimming pools, sports ovals, public buildings and some churches (Inglis 2005:352).

Historiography

Introduction

The urge to keep recollections alive beyond memory's natural span seems to be one of the most ancient and pervasive human impulses. (*Living memory: The Wilson Quarterly* v28 no 4 Autumn 2004). Historiography is the written record of that memory, what is known of human lives and societies in the past and how historians have attempted to understand them. Western historiography originated with the ancient Greeks and the standards and interests of the Greek historians dominated historical study and writing for centuries. Until modern times, history was regarded primarily as a special kind of literature that shared many techniques and effects with fictional narrative. Except for the special circumstances in which historians record events they themselves have witnessed, historical facts can only be known through intermediary sources.

Historians were committed to factual materials and personal truthfulness but like writers of fiction they wrote detailed narratives of events and vivid character sketches with great attention to language and style. By the 20th century, history was firmly established in European and American universities as a professional field, resting on exact methods and making productive use of archival collections and new sources of evidence (Partner 2002: n.p.). In the mid-early 20th century, the Annales School

pioneered an approach which incorporated social scientific methods into history, including geography, material culture and the psychology of the epoch. The social sciences – more recently including journalism and economics – offer new forms of explanation and a sophisticated use of quantitative data. Historiography theory suggests that no mere accumulation of facts constitutes history as an intelligible structure and no historian however free from crude bias can be a totally neutral impersonal recorder of an objective reality.

Counting

While historians have debated whether quantitative methodologies have a place in their discipline (Fogel 1975: 329) the point is well made (Fogel 1975:330) that quantitative studies assist in evaluating the dimensions of an issue such as the one discussed in this study. When the consequences of a certain historical decision or record are trivial, a researcher might adopt one attitude towards the matter; if the consequences are large, another different attitude might be adopted. Mathematics is a well-established way of arriving at an understanding of the dimensions of any issue. Even ‘apparently qualitative description is permeated with implicit measurement’ (Fogel 1975: 330) since researchers rely on counting instances for study to assign validation to the whole set of those instances. At an even deeper level more relevant to the present study, the ‘mathematical approach has developed most rapidly within the field of economic history’ and is now ‘the predominant form of research in this field’ (Fogel 1975: 331). (It is acknowledged of course that this view is not universal (Fogel 1975: 333) and that some researchers prefer the qualitative approach to the exclusion of the mathematical approach. Either way, the methodology employed will be regarded by some as a limitation of this study and it is up to the present author to justify use of the quantitative approach.)

Of the various mathematical approaches to quantitative historical methods, two larger subsets have been identified (Fogel 1975: 337): direct and indirect. Direct methods involve counting and comparison of results; indirect methods involve the use of equations when a functional relationship can be shown to exist ‘between what the investigator wants to measure and what he can measure’ (Fogel 1975: 338). It is the intrusion of equations into a literary discipline (such as history: *my annotation*) that has aroused the most opposition to the employment of quantitative methods in history.

The present author accepts Fogel's position (1975: 341) that the 'prohibition of explicit equations will not eliminate mathematics from historiography ... (but) will merely impede the effort to determine whether the implicit equations embedded in important arguments are true or false'. If conclusions are drawn on the basis of certain research and that research involves the counting and aggregation of data, then explicitly stating that counting and aggregation can only assist in the external validation (or challenging) of those conclusions.

Memory and remembrance

Memory has been the major pre-occupation for social thinkers since the Greeks (Olick and Robbins, 1998:106) and the construction and narration of a memory, such as in contemporary journalistic practice, derives from the oral and epic traditions of storytelling, the same traditions that gave birth to the chronicle and then to history (Thelen 1989: 1118). While memory is private and individual, it is also collective and cultural and is constructed, not merely reproduced; this construction is not made in isolation but in dialogue with others in the contexts of community, broader politics, and social dynamics (Thelen 1989: 1119). Thus the socially constructed nature of memory suggests that the accuracy of a memory, with how it correctly describes what actually occurred at some point in the past, is essential to authentic construction and reconstruction. Individuals compare different accounts of the same event and evaluate which is most accurate (Thelen 1989: 1119).

This process of socially constructed memory accelerated during the 20th century and individuals and groups began to take a more active and subjective role in reshaping, omitting, distorting, combining and reorganizing details. Elements from different periods were intermingled: 'If we change the way we think about the world, we automatically update memories to reflect our new understanding' (Piaget and Inhelder, 1973, in Thelen 1989: 1120).

Collective memory

This phenomenon was described and characterised in the early 20th century by von Hofmannsthal as 'the dammed-up force of our mysterious ancestors within us' and 'piled up layers of accumulated collective memory'. Since then others have reported it as

‘images of the past as parts of political cultural profiles’ (Olick and Robbins, 1998: 106, 107-112). This is not an alternative to history (or historical memory) but is shaped by it as well as by commemorative symbolism and ritual. Collective memory outlasts individual life spans, can be reconstructed, and is not just the sum total of the memories of individuals (Olick and Robbins, 1998: 112). Thus it is virtually impossible to discuss collective memory without highlighting historical developments in the material means of memory transmission (Olick and Robbins, 1998: 113).

Five distinct periods in the history of memory are described: societies without writing; orality to writing; the medieval Christianization of memory in which collective memory was divided between a circular liturgical memory, a lay memory and the development of the memory of the dead; development of the printing press which required a middle-class readership to complete its effect leading to the birth of archives, libraries and museums; and the invention of electronic means of recording and transmitting information, which not only change the ways we remember, but provide new ways of conceptualising memory (Olick and Robbins, 1998: 114-115). The last two of these – the advent of archives, modern libraries and digital and online databases such as the *WW2NR* are investigated in this project.

Collective memory is also home to critical aspects of political culture, community tradition and social identity. Communication makes possible the unique capacity of collective memory to preserve pasts older than the oldest living individual and the media (including journalism) are extremely important to the construction and maintenance of a national collective memory (Edy 1999: 72). Stories told and retold by reporters affect how individuals see themselves as one community or many groups (Edy 1999: 73).

Stories about the past appear regularly in the news in three basic forms: Commemorative (sometimes called ‘anniversary’ journalism) that does not attempt to connect the past to the present in meaningful ways; historical analogies that attempt to make the past relevant to the present by using a past event as a tool to analyse and predict the outcome of a current situation; and historical contexts that trace the portions of the past that appear relevant in leading up to the present circumstances (Edy 1999: 74-80). This suggests that journalists use collective memory – including the databases and networks in which it is stored – as a tool to analyze and dramatize without much concern

for its construction and maintenance. It reinforces the view that the accuracy of the storage mechanisms is essential to the discussion of collective memory.

Journalism provides a layered interpretation of the past that becomes collective memory so much so that journalists take on the roles of cultural leaders and historians (Kitch 2008: 61). Remembrance involves story telling and story telling helps form a nation's collective identity and memory. It is essential that journalists' primary data be accurate, as journalists in Australia have long relied on archives for anniversary reporting. Change in emphasis in newspaper and TV reporting in recent years from events to persons' stories about the events – e.g. the 2008 TV documentary on the discovery of the wreck of *HMAS Sydney* – reinforces the importance of accurate primary data.

Oral Memory

The urge to keep recollection alive beyond its natural span seems to be one of the most ancient and pervasive human impulses (*Living memory: The Wilson Quarterly* v28 no 4 Autumn 2004). Oral historians have argued (Sarkar 2006) that the peculiar strength of oral histories lies not so much in their capacity to provide new facts, but rather in their ability to provide insights into the speaker's subjectivity, even unconscious desires and ideologies. The first thing that makes oral history different ... is that it tells us less about the events than about their meaning. The importance of oral testimony may lie not in its adherence to fact, but rather its departure from it, as imagination, symbolism and desire emerge (Anderson 2001).

The relationship between documentary sources and memory is examined by Strobel (1999), who argues for the importance of both having discovered disjunctures between her own memories and the information in her diaries and letters.

The Spiral of Silence

This concept suggests that individual actors depend on others to help them decide which experiences to forget and which to remember, and then what interpretation to place on experience, leading to the development of a shared identity by identification, exploration and agreement on memories (Thelen 1989: 1122). It is suggested that forgetting is, after all, an integral aspect of remembrance: just as individuals wish to

remember some things, and need to have those memories refreshed from time to retain, so too do they need to refresh themselves with the ability and strength to cope with the things they wish to forget. It can be said that remembrance helps traumatized individuals forget unpleasant events when they realise that the traumatic experiences were shared, and coped with, by others. This is supported by the author's observations that it took about 40 years before some friends who had been POWs in Malaya could bring themselves to talk or write about their experiences. But once they started to open up, they were quite willing to answer questions and discuss matters in a rational and calm way. This phenomenon has passed into the collective social understanding that 'grandpa doesn't talk about the war'.

Accuracy in newspapers and magazines

Errors in journalism are a threat to credibility and the trust an audience collectively places in a publisher and ultimately negatively affects revenue (Mensing et al 2005).

Meyer (2004: 83-108) notes there is a range of errors, depending on the point of view of the observer. In a two-year study of US newspapers, at least one objective (hard) error – spellings, addresses, titles, dates etc – was identified in 21 percent of all stories sampled. At least one subjective (soft) error – quotes out of context, interviews distorted etc. – was identified in 53 percent of all stories. At least one maths error – numbers wrong, misleading or misinterpreted – was identified in 18 percent of all stories. Overall, Meyer suggests that 59 percent of all stories sampled had at least one error. He suggests that perception of any kind of error undermines credibility (p.84), but the subjective error category is the most damaging. Minor maths errors can cause as much distrust as major soft errors. Maths errors are not ambiguous and it takes only one small one to trigger mistrust. Subjective errors are ambiguous and sources recognise this and discount them to some extent – but not enough to keep them from being an important source of lost credibility (p. 96).

The top reason given by sources (Meyer 2004: 102) when asked to judge why the reporter made a mistake was simply that the reporter didn't understand what he or she was writing about. A newspaper that is understaffed will be more susceptible than one that is not. He also suggests that the competence of reporters and copy editors makes a

difference in the error rate observed, and that journalists need a working knowledge of the subjects they cover and programs for lifelong learning to improve accuracy rates.

Newspaper editors in the United States (of publications with fewer than 25,000 circulation) were surveyed in 2005 and 88 percent responded that they saw more factual mistakes (e.g. misspelled names, wrong dates, addresses, titles etc) in their paper than previously, but about 39 percent said mistakes of meaning (e.g. misrepresenting a source, failing to confirm specific information or omitting information) bothered them more. Editors said 'careless reporting' was the single most common cause of errors of meaning in their newspaper. About a third of the editors blamed 'unverified and incorrect information'. Respondents suggested that 'hiring more editorial staff members or getting more staff training would be the best hedge against future mistakes' (p.12-15) but some attributed mistakes to factors other than limited staff, suggesting lack of interest or concern, sloppiness and the pressure of deadlines.

High error rates have been identified in references in biomedical journals, especially in a study of three Australian and New Zealand general medical journals (Holt, Siebers, Suder, Loan and Jeffrey, 2000). The study found a high rate of reference errors in those journals, ranging from 22.5 to 48.8%. The most frequent errors were in the author's names and in the title. The researchers concluded that the high error rate was preventable and that authors should be more vigilant and preferably verify cited references against the original article.

Hiring practices have been suggested (Ewart 1999) as a factor in error rates and general quality of publications. Elsewhere, journalists' ability to cope with numbers – their general numeracy – has surfaced in research of error rates in newspapers (Brand 2006). In a study of the *Cape Times* in South Africa during which 230 stories were examined over a three-week period, 90 articles (42%) were found to contain a quantitative element and of those, 26 (28%) were found to contain errors. The errors were categorized into five broad types: (1) numbers that don't tally e.g. simple arithmetical mistakes, (2) unquestioning use of numbers that are self-evidently wrong, which should, on reflection, have been obvious to the reporter, (3) internal inconsistency often within a report itself or between the report and the headline or the report and the illustration, (4) misinterpretation of numbers – mostly to do with misinterpretation of statistical data, and

(5) misuse of mathematical terms implying a lack of understanding of the meaning of the term. The overall rates of stories which contained errors was 11.3% (note that this is not necessarily comparable with other error rates which count all errors).

Much earlier (Blankenburg 1970) more than 300 local news stories from two West Coast dailies in the United States were reviewed for accuracy by the persons who had been reported on. This approach is supported by Meyer (2004:85). Inaccuracies were found in about half the stories (50%, which it was noted approximated the results of some earlier studies by other researchers) and included typographic errors as determined by the investigator, but very few respondents noted them, perhaps because they had been ignored by the readers. ‘Sins of omission’ were among the most frequently noted inaccuracies; while errors of emphasis, too much and too little were about equally frequent (Blankenburg 1970). The study reported that a high degree of acquaintanceship between the newsmaker and the newspaper staff is an aid to accuracy, close acquaintanceship also appears to ameliorate the impact of errors, and general satisfaction with a newspaper does not appear to be greatly influenced by an occasional notice of an inaccuracy (p.385).

Flint (1999: 35-36) suggests that ‘the first duty of the press is to obtain the earliest and most correct intelligence of the time, and instantly, by disclosing them, to make them the common property of the nation:

And from it flows ... ‘Sorry seems to be the hardest word’. Why should the media say sorry? Saying sorry is implicit in the first duty – obtaining the earliest and most correct intelligence. If it is wrong, correct it. Promptly. And where those who read, heard or saw the error are most likely to receive it.

Newspapers and newspaper supplements as sites of memorialisation

Very recent research (Kitch 2008: 311) suggests that journalism is a site of memory construction not only about shocking events, but also about everyday life and that for much, if not most of the public, journalism is a primary source of information about the past and shared understandings of the past. The researcher suggests that news organisations re-use the journalism of previous eras to contextualize present-day events and to produce retrospective ‘special reports’ such as supplements:

We might understand journalism as memory network that also functions as a hub for other memory networks. Journalism is a process rather than a product. Journalism is *inside* memory; it is at its heart (p.318).

Along that line of inquiry, slightly less recent research confirms that newspaper supplements are effective as sales drivers as well as drivers of overall circulation (Argentesi 2004: 3):

Supplements have a positive impact not only on circulation in the day of issue, but also on their own average circulation, which means that there has been a promotional (or spillover) effect.

This becomes relevant to the present discussion with the work of Meyers (2002) which suggests that a gradual change in the presentation of anniversary newspaper supplements demonstrates changes in the way their audiences perceive their collective memories. The study investigated how Israel's history was presented via photographs and texts in three commemorative supplements in Israeli newspapers marking the nation's anniversaries. Earlier supplements portrayed Israel's past with an authoritative master narrative, while later ones tended to interpret it through varied perspectives and as a tool of many sometimes contrasting causes (pp.179-180). All supplements used similar events, or even the same photographs, as a narrative base but applied varied interpretations, demonstrating what the researcher suggested was the effectiveness of visual imagery in the process of constructing and deconstructing collective memories (p.180). While written texts leave relatively limited space for possible interpretations, the open nature of photographs enable the reader to interpret it in various ways. The study suggests that the commemorative supplements published by the Israeli dailies played a role in the efforts to construct an Israeli national identity and history by selecting and emphasising some events while omitting or downplaying others, and then presenting the events reported upon as a meaningful continuity. By doing so, the supplements placed sporadic occurrences into a formative narrative that permitted Israelis to explain their

history in ways that justified their acts (p.180). The researcher suggests that the ability to construct the past is an asset not equally distributed in societies, and the individuals who created the newspaper supplements, mainly journalists, played a more active role than did their audiences in the shaping of the nation's recollections of the past (p.183).

Others note that memory creeps into journalism so often that it renders journalism's memory work as both widespread and multi-faceted (Zelizer 2008: 79). Zelizer suggests that journalism is a key agent of memory work, even if journalists themselves are averse to admitting it as part of what they do and even in memory scholars have not yet given journalism its due: 'For as long as journalism has been around, the popular assumption has been that it provides a first, rather than a final, draft of the past, leaving to the historians the final processing of journalism's raw events' (p.80).

All this suggests that the particular division of labor by which journalists take care of the present and historians take care of the past, both sharing a reverence for truth, facts and reality, has blinded both in considering what else happens when journalists look backward (p.81).

A large number of people consider that Eureka, the armed conflict on the Ballarat goldfield in 1854 was a significant event in the development of democracy in Australia (Fitzgerald 2008). However a study which investigated the commemorations held for the 50th, 100th and 150th anniversaries of Eureka (1904, 1954 and 2004), comparing those held in Victoria with those other states of Australia in order to assess the extent to which they indicate an event of national significance, Eureka was not remembered nationally as an event of lasting significance to Australia's development (Fitzgerald 2008: 46-47).

Findings

University of Queensland (UQ) Records

The University could not supply a list of students of 1941, nor could it give this researcher a complete list of UQ students who had served in the armed forces in WWII, but eventually the author was able to prepare his own list of the students of 1941 from the following records.

Reports of the Senate of the University of Queensland for the years 1939-1942 (UQA S271 Box1)

Student Record Cards (UQA S159)

Master Microfilm of Student Record Cards pre 1959 (UQA S157)

Degree Examination Results Registers (UQA S150)

The Bryan Committee

List of students and Members of the University killed in WWII (UQA S111)

List of students and Members of the University who enlisted in WWII (UQA S212)

The Bryan Committee Minutes (UQA S71)

University WWII Honour Roll (plaque on wall of Forgan Smith building)

The 1941 Annual Senate Report for the University of Queensland to the Governor in Council is just two pages. It states that 416 undergraduates (134 women) were admitted; students enrolled totalled 1719 (445 women) and about one third of students were day students, one third evening students and one third external students. However there is apparently no list of the names of the students who make up those numbers.

Enrolments of UQ Students 1941

There are Student Record Cards (UQA S159) and a microfilm (UQA S157) for enrolments prior to 1960, but to find the students of 1941 it seemed necessary for the author to examine all the student cards which were in alphabetical order – a huge task. Fortunately, the University Examination records (UQA S150) provided the author with the information to prepare a computer-based list of (most) students of 1941, although it did not include enrolled students who failed to sit for examinations that year.

The figures were somewhat different from the enrolments shown in the Senate Report, and later investigation revealed that it was probably due to some of the Engineering & Commerce (Diploma) courses. It is not possible to reconcile the figures exactly.

Table 1 - UQ Student Enrolments 1941 - Summary based on Exam Records

Faculty	Students (M)	Students (F)	Total Students
Agriculture	10	2	12
Arts	380	234	614
Commerce	267	32	299
Dentistry	33	1	34
Engineering	324		324
Law	22	3	25
Medicine	209	75	284
Science	150	48	198
Veterinary Science	18		18
TOTALS	1413	395	1808

Senate figures	1274	445	1719
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Enlistment of UQ students

In 1946, the University had set up a Committee headed by Professor W H Bryan to record the contribution of students and staff to the war effort during WWII. It produced two sets of individual alphabetical cards; one recording details of: students and members of the University killed in WWII (UQA S211) and the other details of persons who served in the military forces or war-related occupations during WWII and who were, or later become students of the University (UQA S212). There were some conflicting views about including non-service personnel in these records, and on researching the files it was found that the work had not been completed and the last recorded meeting of the Committee was in 1950.

The cards for students who had enlisted exist only for F-L and S-Z surnames. It is doubtful even they are complete and though of some help in identifying students who had enlisted, their value was limited. In effect, UQ does not have an accurate or complete record of students who enlisted in WWII. No one seems to be unduly concerned.

Enlistment of UQ students of 1941

As will be mentioned later, eventually a list of 1941 students who enlisted in WWII was prepared by checking the author's computer-based list of 1941 student against army records.

University students of 1941 who died on service in WWII

The cards for those who had died in service in WWII appeared to be complete and from those records it was possible to prepare a list of all UQ students who had died on service during WWII, and then a separate list of those who were UQ students of 1941. A summary of the second list is set in Table 2.

Table 2 – UQ Students of 1941 who died in service - Service & Faculty

	RAN	Army	RAAF	Total
Arts		1	12	13
Commerce		5	12	17
Engineering		1	2	3
Medicine		1	2	3
Science		1	3	4
Totals		9	31	40

That list of 40 UQ students of 1941 who died in service in WWII was then compared with the Honour Roll that adorns the entrance to the Forgan Smith building. Ten, listed below, were NOT on the University Honour Roll.

Cyril John Covill,
Terence Oliver Edwards,
George Edward Longland,
Colin Eric Mengel,
Mervyn Charles Simpson

Leonard John Draheim,
James Morgan Henderson,
Gordon Stewart McKenzie,
David Joseph Poulsen,
Peter Silvester Anthony St Ledger.

There are probably some others not yet identified. One wonders how many University students of other years who died in service in WWII are missing from the University's Honour Roll. No one seems to be concerned that the UQ Honour Roll is inaccurate and incomplete.

World War II Nominal Roll - A Virtual War Memorial

One of the first searches this author conducted on the *WW2NR* was for a record of Frank Provera, a science student of 1941 called up for military training to the 15th Battalion in November 1941, whose article in the Alumni Association Bulletin some years before had triggered off the author's research project. The author found no record of Frank Provera on the *WW2NR*. Fortunately, Frank was then alive and living in Melbourne and he still had some army papers from WWII days. On one of them was his army service number Q102472. However a search on the *WW2NR* for that number/name brought up a screen response 'There were no records matching your search criteria'.

Frank wasn't the only one. There were other University students in camp in the 15th Battalion in November 1941 who did not figure in the *WW2NR*, and the National Archives did not hold any service records for them. A quick check of some of the 1941 University medical and engineering students also called up in November-December 1941, but to units other than the 15th Battalion showed that a number of them were not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Paul Moni was called up in November 1941 for compulsory military training with the 7th Field Ambulance, but there is no record of that service on the *WW2NR*.

Service Record	
Name	MONI, PAUL DAVID VICTOR
Service	Royal Australian Air Force
Service Number	277528
Date of Birth	29 Nov 1920
Place of Birth	Unknown
Date of Enlistment	Unknown
Locality on Enlistment	Unknown
Place of Enlistment	Unknown
Next of Kin	MARY
Date of Discharge	Unknown
Rank	Flight Lieutenant
Posting at Discharge	Unknown
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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After being released from his army training, he returned to medical studies and graduated a few years later. He enlisted in the RAAF and (as was the practice with the RAAF) waited for his call up. However, before it came

through, he was man-powered to a civilian country practice and his RAAF call-up never

eventuated. His service with the Army is not recorded on the *WW2NR*, while the service he did not have with the RAAF is recorded.

While the *WW2NR* was an invaluable aide, it seemed it was not going to provide details of the war service of a considerable number of University students of 1941 who were on our lists prepared from University sources. So it was decided to investigate the *WW2NR* to try to find out why some soldiers were not recorded.

The screenshot shows the WW2NR website interface. At the top, there is a banner with the word 'Army' and a crest. Below the banner are navigation links: Home, Minister's Message, WW2 Overview, About this Nominal Roll, Glossary of Ranks, and Contacts and Links. A search bar is present with tabs for NAME, SERVICE NUMBER, HONOUR, and PLACE. The main content area is titled 'Service record' and includes a list of actions: produce a certificate of this service record, get help with the certificate, view an explanation of the service record details, and request a full service record from the National Archives of Australia. Below this is a table with the following data:

Service Record	
Name	PARK, WILLIAM ABERNETHY
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX47636 (Q108364)
Date of Birth	22 Aug 1920
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	17 May 1941
Locality on Enlistment	CHELMER, QLD
Place of Enlistment	KELVIN GROVE, QLD
Next of Kin	PARK, JOHN
Date of Discharge	17 Jul 1946
Rank	Lieutenant
Posting at Discharge	4 AUSTRALIAN CIPHER SECTION
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No

At the bottom of the page, it says 'Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002.' and 'Acknowledgements | Disclaimer'.

A *WW2NR* record

The *WW2NR* does not show the full details of service of each person – it is more of an index, or as the official explanatory memorandum says ‘a snapshot’.

The explanatory memorandum also points out that further information on each person can be obtained from the “complete service records held by the National Archives of Australia”.

There is no doubt that the *WW2NR* has revolutionised the way in which many Australians can research the records of Australia’s WWII servicemen and women. Preparing the

WW2NR was a massive undertaking, particularly as it happened some 60 years after the events. Some may wonder why it was not done before. But the simple answer is that before the advent of the computer and the Internet, it was simply not possible except perhaps at enormous expense to manually go through a million or so records and prepare the Roll. Then if it was prepared, where to locate it so that people could readily access the information?

The downside is that after all these years, much of the ‘folklore’, meaning of words, abbreviations, first hand knowledge of people, places, events and even

administrative procedures has been lost. It also has to be recognised that the Roll is based on the records kept by the Navy, Army and Air Force during WWII. The Army had enormous problems dealing with the sheer volume of more than 800,000 enlistments, more than three times the numbers of the RAN and RAAF combined. The Army also had the problem of dealing with a variety of enlistments in its various 'armies' and transfers between them, which necessitated a discharge from one army and a re-enlistment into another army, all within the 'Australian Army' as will be detailed later.

Army Records

The *WW2NR* memorandum makes it clear that the source records for information about Australian Army service were the Oath of Enlistment (Attestation), Record of Service and Discharge Forms

Those Forms were filed by the Army in the Army Service Records – separate files for each soldier, which contained those forms and any other relevant information about the soldier's service. Pay and allowances records were kept by the Army Accounts -or Finance – Offices. For most WWII army personnel, the individual Service records are now held by the National Archives Office in Canberra, but the individual Pay records for Queensland soldiers are held by the National Archives Office in Brisbane. The Brisbane Office also holds a number of army enlistment registers, cards and microfilm.

Service Records - (held by NAA Canberra, and/or CARO – Central Army Records Office - Melbourne)

In brief, it is the army's file on each individual soldier – a personnel file. In it are such papers as the Oath of Enlistment (Attestation) Form(s); Service and Casualty Forms (on which are recorded in detail allocation/transfers to units, promotions, casualties, illnesses, embarkation etc); discharge papers and other papers relating to the specific person. The army service record does NOT contain the pay records, which were maintained and kept separately – see later.

All available Army Service Records for WWII soldiers (others than those who later enlisted in the post war army) are now located at the National Archives Offices in Canberra. They can be accessed by personal visit. Photocopies are made available on request and on payment of a fee for each file. Some files have been digitized and are available on the website www.naa.gov.au.

The three papers in the Army Service Record that are of interest for the *WW2NR* are described below.

Oath of Enlistment (Attestation) Form

This is a form that was signed by an army recruit on enlistment. There were a number of different forms, because there were a number of different ‘armies’ in the Australian Army just prior to and during WWII. Also, sometimes even the form for the same ‘army’ had to be altered from time to time. So there is no such thing as one standard Attestation Form. However, they all have at least one thing in common – The Oath of Enlistment signed by every recruit.

The soldier’s file should contain all the Attestation Forms he signed during his military career – for example the (Militia) Attestation Form when he enlisted in the CMF and an (AIF) Attestation Form if he re-enlisted in the AIF.

The Attestation Form is very important for entry on the *WW2NR*. It gives the information for name, service number, date and place of birth, date and locality on enlistment (the date and place when and where the Oath of Enlistment was signed), and next of kin. Most importantly, it tells precisely what the recruit signed by way of his Oath to serve. It is the key to correct entry of most of the information shown on the *WW2NR*. Some but not all of that information may be in other records.

A copy of the author’s Attestation Form for Compulsory Military Training and the Militia and his Attestation Form for the AIF are shown on the following pages.

The first form was partly completed (but not signed) when the author was called up for a medical examination in April 1940. It was resurrected in May 1941, when he passed another medical examination and signed the Form on 17 May. That date is regarded as his official enlistment date although he did not actually go into camp until November 1941.

That signed form enabled the army to call up the recruit for 90 days training (which it did by written notice in November 1941) and also in February 1942 to call him up for Full Time Duty for the duration of the war without any further enlistment forms being signed.

The second form was completed when the author volunteered to 'transfer' to the AIF. Technically, he was discharged from the CMF and enlisted in the AIF on 6 February 1943.

Militia Mobilization Attestation Form (Oath of Enlistment)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES
MOBILIZATION ATTESTATION FORM

To be filled in for all Persons at the Place of Assembly when called out under Parts III. or IV. of the Defence Act, or when voluntarily enlisted.

Army No. R108364

Surname PARK Christian Name William Abernethy
(BLOCK CAPITALS) 15th (Anti Tank)
Unit

Enlisted for war service at KELVIN GROVE, BRISBANE. (Place)
Queensland (State) 21 NOV 1941 (Date)

TERMINATION APPOINTMENT
17-4-41

Questions to be put to persons called out or presenting themselves for voluntary enlistment.*

1. Surname PARK
Other name William Abernethy

2. In or near the town of Brisbane
in the state or country of Queensland

3. Are you a British Subject? YES

4. What is your age and date of birth? 19 years 9 months
Date of Birth 22.3.1920

5. What is your trade or occupation? Clerk

6. Are you married, single or widower? Single

7. Have you previously served on active service? If so, where and in what arm? NO

8. Name of your actual next of kin? (Order of relationship—wife, eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, eldest half-brother, eldest half-sister) John Rutherford Park
Address 125 St. Laurence Ave
Relationship Brother

9. What is your permanent address? 125 St. Laurence Ave
Chelmsford

10. What is your religious denomination? (This question need not be answered if the man has a conscientious objection to doing so) C of E

1. William Abernethy Park do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Witnessed by Robert C. H. Park Signatures

*The person will be warned that should he give false answers to any of these questions he will be liable to heavy penalties under the Defence Act.

Note 'Enlisted for war service'

B
MEDICAL EXAMINATION

I have made full and careful examination of the abovesaid person in accordance with the instructions issued in the Standing Orders for Australian Army Medical Services. In my opinion he is—

Fit for Class I. Good about 175 lbs. 175 cm.

Temporarily unfit for Class I. None

Under Class II. None

Temporarily unfit for Class II. None

Unfit for military service. None

Date 10.11.1940.

Signature of Examining Medical Officer. G. McKeown
G. McKeown

*Classifications which are impossible to be struck out. †Reasons for unfitness to be stated.

C
OATH OF ENLISTMENT†

For persons voluntarily enlisted or called upon under Part III. or Part IV. of the Defence Act to serve in the Citizen Forces in time of war. Not compulsory for serving members of the Forces or those allotted to the Citizen Forces under Part XII. of the Act, but unless in any case an objection is raised, the oath should be administered to them as part of the ceremony of attestation.

1. William Abernethy Park swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

So help me God!

Signature of Person Enlisted. Park

Subscribed at KELVIN GROVE, BRISBANE in the State of Queensland

this 17 day of May 1941

Before me—
Signature of Attesting Officer W. J. Munn

†Persons who object to take an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Defence Act. In such cases the above form will be amended accordingly and initiated by the Attesting Officer.

TERMINATION APPOINTMENT
17-4-41 of 31022
N. Daniel
H. 209

APPROVED
W. J. Munn
RECRUITING MAN POWER OFFICER.
17 MAY 1941

Note the Oath to serve “until the cessation of the present time of war ...”

discharge. Whilst it may seem that it is not particularly important for the entry of data on to the WW2NR, it is very good supportive evidence for both Enlistment Forms and the Discharge Forms. It is possibly a source of information for the date and rank on discharge, but not for the unit on discharge.

Discharge Papers

These papers started the rather complex procedure of discharging a soldier. It was another occasion when the army required soldiers to fill in forms with much information they had already supplied during their service. It gives a snapshot view of the person and his or her service. A copy of "Proceedings for Termination of an Officer's Appointment" is set out below. A similar Form was used for other ranks. It is probably from this Form that the information for 'Posting at Discharge' was obtained.

PROCEEDINGS FOR TERMINATION OF AN OFFICER'S APPOINTMENT. (A.F. 209, introduced July, 1945)

PART A—Compiled by Unit:

Termination Authority: Q.C. Unit

Reason for Termination: AMR & O 253A(1) (1) DEMO 184A10

State in which termination desired. Normally State in which member's home is situated: Qld

Unit: HQ AMF CIPHER PRODUCTION SEC Army No. 8X47636 Rank LIEUT.

Other Names WILLIAM ABERNETHY Surname PARK (Block Letters)

PART B—Personal details—compiled by Unit:

1. Home address: 30 LISBURN ST EAST BRISBANE QLD

Date commenced F.T.D. 28/1/42 Date of Birth 22/8/20

State whether: 4 2 4 2

Married, single, divorced, widow: SINGLE No. of Dependents in respect of whom dependant's allowance is being paid: NIL

Under 16 yrs. NIL 16 yrs. & over NIL

Present Description of Officer:

Age 25 yrs. 6 months

Height 6 ft. 0 ins. Eyes BROWN

Complexion DARK Hair BLACK

Marks/Scars SCAR LEFT KNEE

Medical Cases Only AMR & O 253A(1) (d) Disability: A.L.

Degree of Disability: — %

3. Operational Service:—

(a) Overseas area of service: NEW GUINEA Embarked from Aust. 10/10/43 Disembarked in Aust. 21/6/44

NEW GUINEA 29/8/44 4/10/45

(b) N.T. (North of Par. 143° Sth.) or Torres St. Is.: — From — To —

Part B compiled by: W. Macdonald (Officer's signature and rank)

Date 25/1/46

PART C—Compiled by Ech. & Rec.:

4. Non-effective Service:*

NIL

PART D—Compiled by Ech. & Rec.:

5. Details of Certificate of Service No. 31 022

Unit (for termination purposes) H. Amal Cipher Production SEC

Served on continuous Full Time War Service in the CMF from 4/1/42 to 3/12/43

RIF from 4/1/43 to 17 JUL 1946

for a Total Effective Period* of 1165 days, which included Active Service in Aust. 292 days & O/S Aust. 627 days.

Service in the Ranks (included in above) was from 4/1/42 to 11/10/44

Honours, Decorations and Award† during that Service: NIL

War Badge RMS Entered —

Class and No. A320962 Badge Register —

F.T.W.S. Officer in the RED BANK ceased on 17 JUL 1946

Place RED BANK Signature —

Date 17 JUL 1946 Officer i/c O'LAND Ech. and Rec. —

6. Details compiled by — Army List No. —

A.A.F.A.208 written by — checked by — Entered in Register by — C.A. Gazette No. — Entered "Wills" Register (1)

A.A.F.A.131 obtained by —

PART E—To be signed by Officer on termination of appointment:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of:

(a) Certificate of Service No. 31 022

(b) Army Form A.131 purporting to contain my Will.

(c) War Badge No. A320962

Date 17 JUL 1946 Signature of Officer —

Place RED BANK Signature of Witness —

* "Effective Period" means the period of service, less any consecutive 21 days or more for which the soldier was not entitled to pay.

† Australia means the mainland of Australia and Tasmania.

‡ Does not include War Medals.

There are two items of particular interest. The first is 'Date commenced F.T.D'. The soldier wrote 28/11/41 – the date army service started going into camp and when army pay started. Later (unknown to the soldier) someone altered the date to 4/2/42, which was the date he was 'converted' to full-time duty. The second item is the 'Total Effective Period' of 1625 days which was calculated from 4/2/42, of which "Active Service" was 929 days in Australia and 627 days overseas (a total of 1556 days) 69 days less than the Total Effective Period. So that indicates that the soldier moved from inactive service to "active service" 69 days from 4 February 1942 i.e. on 14 April 1942. Why and how? The soldier didn't know that until recently. The answer is that Australia was declared by Government Proclamation to be an active service area from that latter date. So service in (or with) an infantry battalion from November 1941 to early April, and part of the forces defending Brisbane from possible enemy attack was not "active service". However from 14 April 1942, service at Victoria Barracks, was "active service".

Bill Grant Taylor (another University student) on receiving his discharge certificate in 1944 queried the army about both his commencing date and the discrepancy between total service and active service. The answer he received in writing from Army Records Office in May 1944 stated that the date of enlistment as shown in certificate is "the date of your commencement of Full Time Duty, which is the date from which Effective Service is computed. Total Effective Service is recorded from Date of commencement of Full Time Duty whilst Active Service in Australia commences as from 14 April 1942".

Another point of interest from the above. Some of the University students called up for military service in late 1941 entered camp some weeks after the first batch who had been called up for 70 days military training. However they had been called up for Full Time Duty, so their Effective Service started from December 1941. Those who had been in camp before them and trained with them ended up with their Effective Service starting two months later in February 1942.

No Army Service Record?

Without the Army Service Record, it was impossible to enter up much of the information needed to complete the entry on to the *WW2NR*. As will be seen later, there are other records that could have provided most of the information required. Either that

was not realised at the time, or perhaps it was decided that to look for those other records would materially delay the introduction of the *WW2NR*.

Other Army Records (held by National Archives Office at Cannon Hill Brisbane)

Following enquiries as to other army records, the Department of Veteran Affairs in Brisbane indicated there might be records of interest at the National Archives of Australia Office (NAAQ) at Cannon Hill in Brisbane.

Microfilm of army enlistments in Queensland

There are two microfilms recording the names of all Queenslanders (male and female) who had enlisted in the army during World War II. This record is in alphabetical order by name of serviceman/woman and shows name and army service number(s). It seems the microfilms were photographed from many thousands of index 'strips', which apparently are still held in the Archives. The index strips themselves were presumably prepared from the enlistment registers.

Enlistment Registers (Qld)

There are a number of large loose-leaf hand-written master enlistment registers, a separate series for each series of army numbers e.g. AIF (QX), CMF or militia (Q), permanent army (QP) etc. The following notes refer to the CMF registers, but are generally applicable to the other registers

The first Q enlistment register starts with the number Q1, ending up with a register with Q numbers above Q300,000. However, that does not mean that more than 300,000 militia enlistments were recorded in Queensland in WWII. There were many cases where a Q number had not been allocated – the main reason so many Q service numbers were not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

The purpose of the Enlistment Register was to allocate a unique Q service number to each enlisted recruit and to ensure that there were no duplications. Against each number the name of the soldier was written in, followed by the registered number of his paybook and sometimes brief notes about the soldier. If the soldier later enlisted in the AIF, there was usually a reference to his QX number (which of course had been previously entered up in the QX register). The Enlistment Registers did not usually

attempt to follow the soldier's service after he enlisted, though on occasions there were some notations of interest.

It seemed that many of the numbers below Q99000 were for voluntary enlistments in the militia when they got caught up in that new numbering system in 1940 and 1941. Perhaps a new method of recording pay on a centralised system may have had something to do with it too. It also seemed that many of the numbers above Q99000 were for new enlistments and call-ups for military training after 1940.

Pay Records

In Queensland and, perhaps, elsewhere until after WWII, employees' wages had to be paid in cash each payday. Preparing for the pay day was a major task for an employer – calculating the pay for each employee (as well as the number of notes and coins required for each employee) – going to the bank to withdraw the total pay in the required mix of notes and coins – back at the office sorting out the money into pay packets and then handing the pay packet to the right employee.

So it was not unusual for the army in the pre-war days to follow much the same procedure for its payments to the militia. Payments were made in cash to the militiamen on a drill night (thus encouraging attendance also) and the pay was signed for on a master pay sheet.

After the war started, the system was changed to a centralised accounting system, coupled with the issue of an individual pay book (somewhat like a savings pass book), where the pay was credited to the soldier's passbook and any withdrawals he made were debited to that paybook. It substantially reduced the problems of obtaining large amounts of cash from a bank each payday and distributing it among the troops. It virtually eliminated the payday parades – soldiers could make withdrawals from their paybooks at their units when they wanted some cash. The paybook became the most important possession of a soldier. Each paybook had an individual number and losing it was almost as bad a crime as losing a rifle. It also recorded other personal details and in effect became his universal passport as well. The paybook held by the soldier was regularly updated by the unit Pay Office; in addition a ledger paycard for each soldier was kept at Army Finance or Accounts HQ and regularly updated from unit returns.

The new system for militia was introduced in 1940. Existing militiamen were brought 'on line' and were given new army (Q) numbers in place of the peacetime numbers. As mentioned previously, a master enlistment register was kept at army HQ in each Military District (State or Territory) in which was recorded the recruit's name, his new militia number and the number imprinted on the cover of his paybook. It was a massive undertaking, even though ledger (accounting) machines were introduced for the centralised accounting offices. It was completed in Queensland by May 1941.

The old camp paysheets and other similar records have apparently been destroyed (in Queensland anyhow). Fortunately, the new centralised system with paybooks and army pay card records has mostly been preserved, although it seems some of those records were, until recently, under threat of 'culling'. The Queensland pay records are still available for inspection at the NAA Offices at Cannon Hill (NAAQ) and some have been digitised.

Pay Cards held by NAAQ

NAAQ has a large collection of pay cards for most of the army enlistments in Queensland for World War II, filed in order of army service number. So first it was necessary to find out the soldier's service number, and if he had more than one service number, under which number the pay cards might be filed. Usually it is under the number of the last enlistment.

A copy of the first pay card for Q108364 is set out below. It is not filed under that number, but under QX47636 which was the later service number.

In addition to having the details of pay, the cards also had a variety of additional notes recorded. The card was usually headed up with the full name of the soldier, his army number, the first unit to which he had been allocated and, most important of all, the date from which he had been paid – in other words, the actual date he had been taken on strength (gone into camp).

A.A.F. A250 S'ed. MILITIA X47636
Form W.F. 3.
(Reprinted, April, 1941)

BER'S SPECIMEN SIGNATURE *Park*

PAY LEDGER AND HISTORY CARD

Surname PARK Army No. Q108364
Other Names William Abernethy Pay Book No. 362688
Rank Pte Unit 15 Bn

Commencement of Duty
Date 26 Nov 41
Authority No. 1443
District of Enlistment 1st

Discharge or Decease
Date 11/1/42

Alotment Transfer
Card No. Post Office Date Authority No. Checking Staff

Schedule of Daily Rates of Pay										Pay Ledger Earnings at Net Rate				
Date	Rank	Total Pay	Deferred Pay	Exchange	Drawing Rate	Allotment	Depend't Allow'ce	Reason and Authority for Variation	Chkg. Staff	To	No. of Days	Rate	Amount	Total
28 Nov 41	Pte	6/-			6/-					17/12/41	21	6/-	6/-	6/-
1941		47	2/-		6/-					29/1/42	42	6/-	12/12	18/18
14/4/42		47	2/-		6/-					26/4/42	28	6/-	8/8	27/6
16/6/42		18	2/-		10/6					26/3/42	28	6/-	8/8	35/14
14/8/42		12/10	2/-		10/6					23/4/42	28	6/-	8/8	44/2
16/9/42		13/6	2/-		11/6					21/5/42	28	6/-	8/8	52/10
10/12/42		13/6	2/-		11/6					18/6/42	28	6/-	8/8	60/18
										30/7/42	42	6/-	12/12	73/10
										13/7/42	14	6/-	4/4	77/14
										27/7/42	14	6/16	4/11	82/5
										27/8/42	73	4/-	14/12	96/17
										24/9/42	28	10/6	14/14	111/11
										23/10/42	28	10/6	14/14	126/5
										23/10/42	37	11/-	1/7	138/2

R.O. No.	Particulars of Casualty	P.B. Line No.	Date	Pay No.	Reference No.	Debits	Credits (other than Earnings)	Total Drs. (in Black)	Total Crs. (in Red)
	Q108364 DC1	4	10/10/41	34680		2 2 0		2 2 0	0*
	Q108364 DC2	10	10/10/41	37063		4 4 0		6 6 0	0*
	Q108364 JA4	1	JAN'42	39740		3 17 6		10 3 6	6*
	Q108364 JA5	15	JUN'42	43024		4 4 0		14 7 6	6*
	Q108364 JA3	4/3/42	22/5460			6 6 6		14 14 0	0*
	Q108364 FB6	29	JAN'42	46979		4 4 0		18 18 0	0*
	Q108364 FB7	12	FEB'42	51502		4 4 0		23 2 0	0*
	Q108364 MC8	26	FEB'42	55631		4 4 0		27 6 0	0*
	Q108364 MC9	12	MAR'42	58530		4 4 0		31 10 0	0*
	Q108364 AP10	26	MAR'42	S/1		4 4 0		35 14 0	0*
	Q108364 A P11	9	APR'42	S/3		4 4 0		39 18 0	0*
	Q108364 AP12	23	MAY'42	S/4		4 4 0		44 2 0	0*
	Q108364 MA13	7	MAY'42	S/7		4 4 0		48 6 0	0*
	Q108364 MA14	21	MAY'42	S/8		4 4 0		52 10 0	0*
	Q108364 JY15	4	JUN'42	S/14		4 0 0		56 10 0	0*
	Q108364 JY16	18	JUN'42	S/17		4 10 0		61 0 0	0*
	Q108364 JY17	2	JUL'42	S/20		4 0 0		65 0 0	0*
	Q108364 JY18	16	JUL'42	S/22		4 10 0		69 10 0	0*
	Q108364 AU19	30	JUL'42	S/32		4 0 0		73 10 0	0*

Pay-book Reconciliation:

Remarks: Trans to Labour Coy on 11/1/42 Re 20/8/42
Tot. to Hq. Dist. and Col. Coy. 1/5/42, 12/10/42

H. 100W-9/41

At first glance, it seemed that a lot of cards were not held, but it soon became apparent that if the soldier had transferred to the AIF, or had re-enlisted, then the card had been moved on to his new number. Fortunately, if it was to a QX number, then it was almost certain that the pay cards would be under that number. It got even more complicated. If the soldier had first enlisted in the AIF, been discharged and then later enlisted in the militia, he would be given a Q number and the pay records might be filed

under that number; or they might be found under the two separate numbers. Some pay records could not be found under either number. They possibly were in respect of soldiers who moved to the post-war army, in which case they were given yet another number (or numbers), under which the records were filed. It was sometimes very difficult to follow the trail. Some pay cards could not be found at all.

Army Service Numbers

Navy and Air Force recruits usually were allocated only one number during their service, but the army was a different matter altogether. In Queensland, an army serviceman could end up with quite a number. Here are some possibilities.

Volunteer militia (late 1930s): Six figures e.g. 402467

AIF (1939-46): QX plus a number e.g. QX4578. The numbers were allocated more or less in chronological order, but sometimes 'blocks' of numbers were allocated to different areas in Queensland. A list of QX numbers does not necessarily indicate the chronological order of enlistments

Militia and others (1940-45): Q plus a number e.g. Q124. The numbers from Q1 to Q99,000 were usually allocated in blocks as the troops in each militia unit were brought on to the centralised accounting system. So the numbers do not indicate the chronological order of enlistment. From Q99,000 onwards, the numbers seem to have been allocated first in blocks for different areas in Queensland and to different classes of recruits, and within those blocks, the numbers usually indicated the order of processing the enlistments. The Q numbers cannot be taken as indicating the chronological order of enlistment. One example is sufficient to indicate the danger of doing so.

In 1940, a number of senior NCO militia men were asked to volunteer for a short term to help train the AIF recruits at Redbank. They were allocated numbers in the Q300,000 range, even though they enlisted in April 1940 some two years before VDC volunteers who enlisted in the first half of 1942 were allocated numbers in the Q200,000 range.

Other blocks of numbers were set up for different types of recruits. Volunteer militiamen, Volunteer Defence Corps, 'universal trainees', Part Time Duty militia (PTD), Full Time Duty militia (FTD) as well as female volunteers (AWAS), were all entered up under a Q number. The Q number seems to have been used for any army recruit not a

permanent army man (QP) or an AIF volunteer (QX number). It also seems that on occasions, some blocks of numbers became full and the spare spaces in other blocks were then used. There are also instances where the *WW2NR* shows names allocated to Q numbers that according to the NAAQ Enlistment Register were not allocated to anyone.

Permanent Army: QP plus a number e.g. QP1432. It seems that there are a number of men with QP (Queensland permanent army) numbers who have been treated in the same manner as many Queensland militia men. Some were recruited for training the AIF in 1940 and/or the militia trainees in 1940/41. Some died from illness whilst in the army, but their names are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Immediate Post War Army: four figures e.g. 1561, or five or six figures e.g. 11349 or 1/13490.

“Transferring” to another ‘army’ within the Australian Army and change of service number: It was not just a matter of a person transferring from one army to another – each time it was (or should have been) a discharge from the old and an enlistment in the new army. However, with the pressure on coping with the large numbers of persons involved during the hectic months of 1942 in particular, shortcuts were taken with the paper work, and most people referred to “transferring” from the militia to the AIF. To make things difficult (for later researchers anyway), records from the earlier enlistment(s) were then placed in the records file under the new number. Unless one knows the last enlistment number, it is not easy to find the earlier records.

The importance of these other army records

While nothing will completely replace the Army Service Record of the individual soldier, these other Army Records enable a reasonable picture of the soldier’s service to be built up.

The Microfilms of Enlistments provide an alphabetical list by surname of all soldiers who were enlisted in the Army in Queensland and their army service number(s).

The Enlistment Registers provide a numerical list of all Q army service numbers from Q1 to Q320,000 (and QX, QP etc). However, that does not mean that more than four hundred thousand men and women enlisted in the militia; nor does the allocation of QX army service numbers from QX1 to QX65000 in Queensland mean that sixty-five

thousand men and women enlisted in the AIF in Queensland. Many soldiers had more than one army number.

Many service numbers in the Enlistment Registers were not allocated at all for a variety of reasons, not all of which are now known. However, to ascertain which numbers have not been allocated and to prepare a computer data base of all numbers in the Registers, whether allocated or not, it has been necessary for the author of this paper to examine every number in the registers – a total approaching half a million entries in Queensland. It then became possible to prepare lists of army enlistments in Queensland on computer and then compare them against the entries on the *WW2NR*.

The Pay Cards provide information about the names of the soldiers, their army service number(s), their rank and unit when first enlisted, the date on which they commenced service, a history of their change of pay (promotions, specialist trade grouping etc). In addition there are invariably numerous hand-written notes about changes in units, leave, embarkation etc. which add considerably to our knowledge about the soldier. In addition, if the soldier had allotted some of his pay to say a member of his family, the army allotment card contained the name and address of that person and the relationship. It is an invaluable aid in positively identifying a soldier.

From those three records sufficient information can be obtained to partially complete an entry on the *WW2NR*. His name, his service number, the date on which he actually started his service (i.e. the date from which he was paid), in many cases his next of kin, his date of discharge and rank at the time will be found in those records as will the various army service numbers under which he served during WWII. The name of a unit from which he was discharged might be shown, but it is unlikely that the soldier's date and place of birth or the date and place of enlistment will be found in those records.

From those three sources, the absence of their Army Service Records can largely be overcome.

Preservation of these other army records

However, it is essential that all those records NOT be 'culled'. The only records of service of those soldiers whose Army Service Records have been destroyed now seem to be the pay card, the entry in the Enlistment Register (Queensland) and the record on

the army enlistment microfiche, all held at the National Archives Office at Cannon Hill. The situation in other States may vary.

University of Queensland (UQ) Students who enlisted in WWII

The original purpose of this research was to identify the University students who were called up for compulsory military training in November-December 1941. Initial checks of students against the *WW2NR* showed that some students were not recorded on the *WW2NR* but were known to the author as having been in the draft. Further checks of those students were then made against the Microfilm of army enlistments in Queensland held by NAAQ. If the name was on the microfilm, then the Army numbers were noted and the relative pay cards were then examined to ascertain if the soldier had been posted to the 15th Battalion call-up in November 1941. All the 1808 students on the author's list of University students in 1941 were then checked against the Microfilm of army enlistments in Queensland held by NAAQ. More 'missing' students were identified and their army service numbers discovered.

Table 3 - UQ Students of 1941 - Enrolment/Enlistments by Faculty & Gender

Faculty	Male		Females		Total	
	Students	Enlist	Students	Enlist	Students	Enlist
Arts	380	207	234	16	614	223
Engineering*	324	131			324	131
Commerce	267	208	32	3	299	211
Medicine*	209	120	75	20	284	140
Science *	150	93	48	4	198	97
Dentistry*	33	21	1		34	21
Law	22	17	3		25	17
Vet Science	18	12			18	12
Agriculture	10	5	2		12	5
TOTALS	1413 ====	814 ====	395 ====	43 ====	1808 ====	857 ====

* Students in these faculties were often manpowered into civilian jobs

Table 4 - UQ Students of 1941 - Enlistments by service

Service	Females	Males	Total
Navy	2	39	41
Army	28	551	579
Air Force	13	224	237
Total	43 ==	814 ==	857 ==

Detailed lists of the students of 1941 who enlisted have been prepared from the author's computer data base. The University of Queensland has no similar list against which it can be compared – in fact it has no complete record of its students who enlisted in WWII, and as previously noted, its Honour Roll is also incomplete.

From Table 5 it will be noted that 814 of the 1413 UQ male students of 1941 enlisted in WWII, 551 of them in the army. Of those 551 soldiers, 395 first enlisted in the militia and 156 in the AIF. Of particular interest to the author were the UQ students who were called up to the 15th Battalion in late 1941. The army pay cards for the 395 militia men were examined to check whether they were called up to the 15th Battalion. Eventually a list of was prepared of the UQ students of 1941 who were called up to the 15th Battalion at the end of 1941 and the names of 111 students (88 positively identified and another 23 probable) re-checked against the *WW2NR*. It was found that the 15th Battalion militia service of 31 of the 111 students (28%) had not been recorded on the *WW2NR* - 13 students were not recorded on the *WW2NR* either by name or service number and another 18 although recorded by name with some military service were not recorded under their militia service number.

Why were the names of so many of those University students who were called up for military training not recorded or incorrectly recorded on the *WW2NR*? What was the error rate for UQ students of 1941 in general?

Analysis of all UQ students of 1941 who enlisted in WWII

A check was carried out on all the 1941 students who had enlisted in WWII. It was found that the problem seemed to be confined to male army enlistments in the CMF,

there being few if any problems of omission for the Navy and Air Force. A further check of the army enlistments revealed that the army problems related to the 395 male CMF enlistments, not the male AIF and VDC enlistments or the female enlistments. An analysis of those 395 enlistments showed that the militia service of 88 of the 395 students (22%) had not been recorded on the *WW2NR* – 38 neither by name or service number and another 50 although recorded by name with some military service were not recorded under their militia service number.

The extent to which military service of so many UQ students of 1941 was not recorded correctly on the *WW2NR* was unexpected. If that rate of error extended into army enlistments of non-University-students, then obviously there was a major problem with the *WW2NR*.

Queensland Militia Enlistments in WWII

A sample of one thousand Q service numbers from Q99,001 to Q100,000 was selected as it seemed that those enlistments were made mainly in 1941 just before the start of the Pacific War.

After the experience in examining the army records at NAAQ of up to 1800 UQ students, it was realised a better way had to be found to check up to 320,000 Queensland CMF enlistments. Fortunately, the original Enlistment Registers were held at NAAQ, so a computer data base of the numbers Q99001 to Q100000 was first prepared, and printed out to enable details to be inserted from the online *WW2NR* and examination of other army records, especially the paycards, held at NAAQ.

Of the 1000 numbers in the selected range (Q990001-Q100000), 96 were not allocated or used, leaving 904 names of enlistments. Of those 904 enlistments the militia service of 171 (19%) had not been recorded on the *WW2NR* – 93 by name or service number and another 78 although recorded by name with some military service were not recorded under their militia service number.

The percentage error rate was similar to those for the University students. If this sample was indicative of militia enlistments prior to December 1941, then there could be many thousands of Queensland young men who served in the army during WWII prior to that date whose names are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

It was then decided to extend the research to all militia enlistments in Queensland in WWII and in particular to ascertain the extent to which they were correctly recorded on the *WW2NR*. It was a massive job to transcribe the relative information from those hand-written loose leaf registers on to a computer database. That work by the author, greatly assisted by John Winterbotham, a Vietnam era veteran, and others has taken several years. The basic framework has been completed, but it will be some time yet before all the relevant information is included on that data base. Meanwhile, it does provide a ready reference list of Queensland army enlistments in WWII.

The database is sufficiently advanced to provide approximate figures for all militia enlistments in Queensland in WWII from 1940. Of the approximately 320,000 Q service numbers examined in the Militia Enlistment Registers, about 245,000 were not allocated or used, leaving about 73,600 numbers recording enlistments. Of those 73,600 enlistments, 66,000 are recorded on the *WW2NR* and about 7600 or 10% are not recorded. On the other hand, there are about 17,000 numbers recorded on the *WW2NR* that are not recorded (or pages are missing) in the enlistment registers.

The position in other States is not known, but it seems it is likely to be similar to Queensland. If so, there could be tens of thousands of militia men in Australia whose names and/or service numbers are not on the *WW2NR*.

Unfortunately, the public seems to believe that the *WW2NR* is a record of ALL those who 'served in or with Australia's Defence Forces' during WWII. Such is not the case, particularly in regard to a considerable number of army personnel. The comments that follow are about the recording of the male army service on the *WW2NR*. There do not seem to be similar problems with RAN and RAAF enlistments and female enlistments.

It seems the reasons for the omissions may have something to do with compulsory military (army) training with the militia and what enlistment form, if any, the soldier signed. The problem is accentuated by the large number of 'missing' service files of militia men or compulsory military trainees.

Why not recorded on the *WW2NR*?

The service records of many of the soldiers not recorded on the *WW2NR* were apparently destroyed years ago long before the *WW2NR* was even thought about. Consequently there are no records to show what enlistment forms they signed. Hence it

cannot be proved that they signed up for army service and if so when and whether for the duration of the war, Full Time Duty or what.

Someone, somewhere, some time made the decision that even if a man had been in the army, but had not signed the "acceptable" enlistment form, then his name would not be entered on the *WW2NR*. The fact that other records (e.g. Pay cards and enlistment registers) do show army service seems to have been ignored. Who made those decisions and why are they not explained in the Explanatory Memorandum about the *WW2NR*?

Meanwhile a check on the *WW2NR* for service numbers will often bring up a screen response of "There were no records matching your search criteria". The problem with that response is that there is no indication whether there should be a record.

Research to date shows beyond doubt that there as well as many omissions there area also many errors and other deficiencies in the *WW2NR*. These are addressed in the next section.

Deficiencies of the WW2NR: omissions

Not long after the launch of the *WW2NR* in 2002, some people found that the *WW2NR* does not record the names/wartime service of all those who served in Australia's Defence Forces in WWII. Amongst those missing from the roll were soldiers who wore the army uniform, were paid by the army and who were subject to army discipline while in camp. There were also soldiers who suffered an illness and died while they were in camp during WWII, whose names are not on the roll. If a soldier's name was recorded then all too frequently only part of his service was shown, and in many cases, could be misleading.

The problems with the Army entries on the *WW2NR* are a legacy of the Army records system and a failure of those responsible for the preparation of that roll to comprehend the nature of many army enlistments in WWII.

Omissions from the *WW2NR*

Our research has been focused on about 65,000 AIF QX service numbers and possible 320,000 CMF (militia) Q service numbers referred to in a series of loose leaf Enlistment Registers held at National Archives of Australia Office at Cannon Hill in Brisbane. That does not mean there are 65,000 AIF recruits or 320,000 CMF recruits, as

many recruits were allocated more than one service number during the time in the Army in WWII. Many of the numbers were not used (not allocated) and many soldiers enlisted under more than one service number. Most of the AIF QX enlistments seem to be recorded on the roll, but it is a very different story for the CMF Q service numbers. Our research has concentrated on the latter.

Many pages/numbers (totaling some 147,000 possible numbers) are missing from the CMF registers and some pages perhaps never existed, thus leaving about 173,000 numbers in the pages contained in those Registers. On the other hand, about 11,600 entries from those 'missing' numbers have been recorded on the *WW2NR* from its sweep of individual army service record files, so the pages must have existed at some time in the past. How many other 'missing' numbers have been allocated will probably never be known unless the missing pages or more service record files can be located. We will probably never know the answer.

About 100,000 of the 173,000 possible numbers contained in the CMF Enlistment Registers at NAAQ not been allocated, leaving about 73,600 numbers that have been allocated to recruits. About 7600 of those 75,000 enlistments (or about 10%) have not been recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Further analysis revealed that in respect of Q service numbers Q1-Q120000 there were some 38,500 enlistments, of which about 6000 (15.6%) are not recorded on the *WW2NR*. In respect of Q service numbers of Q120001-Q320000 there were some 35,000 enlistments of which about 1600 (4.5%) are not recorded on the *WW2NR*. The difference is significant, as the enlistments for the Q1-120000 range were mainly recorded in 1940 and 1941 before the start of the Pacific war. The later enlistments (1942-1945) were almost entirely of new militia recruits who volunteered or were called up for the duration of the war.

There are also some problems with pre-war volunteer militia (six figure service numbers) and Permanent Army (QP service numbers), but these have not yet been examined in detail.

Queensland Militia Units in 1940

It was then decided to investigate the procedure for allotting the Q service numbers in 1940 when the soldiers in a volunteer militia unit were enlisted with a new Q

service number in place of the previous six figure number. The first check was the 61st Infantry Battalion, or Cameron Highlanders, located in Brisbane. It seems that the new enlistment forms were signed by most of the then members of the Battalion in August – September 1940 and were later marked with the new Q service number when the details were being entered in the Enlistment Register at Army Records Office. At some stage, the unique number of the new pay book for the centralised accounting system was also entered in the Enlistment Register and the pay book issued to the soldier. Then came the change over of the pay system from a cash payment at the unit to an entry in the soldier's pay book and a corresponding entry on the pay ledger cards at Army Finance Office. The first entry on pay cards for 61st Battalion troops is dated 17 March 1941. By analysis of the pay card records now held at NAAQ, plus the *WW2NR* it was found that there were 741 troops of the 61st Battalion with Q service numbers below Q40,000. 194 of them (about 26%) are either not recorded by name on the *WW2NR* or that militia service is not recorded.

Similar checks on some other Queensland militia units for the same range of service numbers allocated in 1940-1941 showed similar omission rates.

Table 5 – Omissions by service unit – a sample

Unit	Soldiers	Name and/or militia service not recorded	
2 Light Horse Regiment	642	183	28%
5 Light Horse Regiment	826	226	27%
5 Field Regiment	177	45	25%
9 Infantry Battalion	996	230	23%
11 Field Company RAE	244	67	27%
11 Field Regiment	421	117	27%
11 Light Horse Regiment	589	158	26%
15 Infantry Battalion	712	105	14%
31 Infantry Battalion	690	194	28%
42 Infantry Battalion	543	155	28%
51 Infantry Battalion	513	179	34%
Nth Comd Signals	638	159	30%

Those figures suggest that the omission rate from the *WW2NR* of early militia enlistments in WWII with the new Q service number is widespread.

Available evidence is that a recruit had to pass a medical examination and sign an Attestation Form before the details were entered up in the Enlistment Register, allocated a Q service army number and issued with a unique numbered passbook. It will not have escaped attention that wording of the Commonwealth Proclamations from November 1939 onwards (*see Appendices*) quote the provisions of Section 59 of the Defence Act 1903-1939 that all male inhabitants (with some stated exceptions) ‘shall in time of war be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces’. The proclamations go on to call on specified male inhabitants ‘to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act...’

It seems to be clear that all males called up for military training were required to enlist and serve under the Defence Act. What did that process of enlisting involve? How could one enlist without signing an enlistment form of some sort?

The Oath of Enlistment (Attestation Form)

One purported reason so many soldiers are not recorded on the *WW2NR* is that they did not sign an oath to serve in the military forces of the Commonwealth for the duration of the war. If their army service records are missing, then it is impossible for them to prove otherwise. So the argument goes that if they did sign an Attestation Form it did not include such a commitment, and hence it was probably one of the reasons why their service records were not retained - they were part-time trainees only, not members of the Defence Forces during WWII.

However, those called up under the Defence Act are required by law to enlist and serve in the Citizen Forces. Surely it cannot then be argued that if they served in the Citizen Forces in accordance with the Act, they did not “serve with Australia’s defence forces” - one of the criteria for entry on the *WW2NR*. Yet that in effect is what has been decided by those responsible for the preparation of the *WW2NR* – but only for the militia. If a RAN sailor, RAAF airman or AIF soldier signed an oath to serve for the duration of the war, then his/her record would be entered on the *WW2NR* even if never called up for duty. The author has no argument with that proposition, as once the recruit has signed the oath, what and how he/she serves is then beyond his control. Those who stand and wait also serve. But why was that principle not applied to CMF soldiers? Who made that

decision – why is there no mention of that fact in the explanatory notes on the *WW2NR* website about “Who is not included?”

Perhaps the militia recruits signed different Attestation Forms? The next step was to look into the various Attestation Forms that soldiers did sign and which have survived in the army service records that are still available.

A Militia Mobilization Attestation Form (Enlistment Form)

A copy of a CMF Mobilization Attestation Form is set out on Page 31. It came from the National Archives in Canberra a couple of years ago and the soldier had not seen it since signing it in May 1941.

It shows he attended the Kelvin Grove Depot in April 1940, was medically examined and partly completed a militia enlistment form a form for use by persons ‘called out’ and for those voluntarily enlisting. However it was not signed and was put aside. The partly completed Form was resurrected on 17 May 1941 when he underwent another medical examination (see Part B of the Form) and also signed the Oath of Enlistment (Part C of the Form). Then the completed Form was apparently resurrected again on 21 November 1941 when his call-up notice was issued. Immediately before Part A of the Form it states

**“Enlisted for war service atKELVIN GROVE,
BRISBANE,.....
(Place) “.....Queensland..... (State).....21 NOV
1941..... (Date)”**

But how would that date be known when the form was signed on 17 May 1941. It must have been filled in afterwards, together with details of the unit - 15 Bn (Uni. camp)? Note Section C of the Form - Oath of Enlistment – in which the recruit swears

“I..... will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed...”

That seems to be the standard Oath of Enlistment for the militia forces whether or not they were ‘trainees’, and as that Form was used in April 1940 and again in May 1941,

and it is not unreasonable to presume that it was in general use then for the so-called ‘trainees’. After he signed the form, the army always had the right during the war to call him up for Full Time Duty at any time – a right it exercised after the Pacific War started in November 1941. In fact, he cannot recall being given any written notice of FTD call-up – only being told verbally. Furthermore, he did not then have to sign any additional Oath of Allegiance or Attestation Form to become a Full Time Duty militia man.

An AIF Attestation Form (Enlistment Form)

Another Attestation Form had to be signed when ‘transferring’ from the militia to the AIF in February 1943. A copy of that Form appears earlier. The only difference in the Oath of Enlistment as a ‘trainee’ CMF recruit and an AIF recruit is that under the former the soldier was committed to serve “for the duration of the present time of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed” while under the latter it “until the cessation of the present time of war *and twelve months thereafter* or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed.”

How could one not be on war service during WWII under the militia Oath of Allegiance, yet be on war service in WWII under the AIF Oath of Allegiance?

Other Mobilization Attestation Forms (Enlistment Forms)

On the following pages are some examples of the Oath of Enlistment on Mobilization Forms signed by other trainees, volunteer and called-up militiamen; also AIF recruits.

Example 1: Prewar Militia Volunteers

(i) Attestation Form for Persons Voluntarily Enlisted in the Militia Forces (1938)

411710 Leslie Hamilton Burrows 8 June 1938 - 9/49th Battalion

“I.....will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Militia Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(He was thus committed to serve until June 1941 – ie. some 21 months of WWII)

(ii) Mobilization Attestation Form (1940?)

Q15699 Leslie Hamilton Burrows (1940?) but dated 7 June 1938

“I.....swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(This seems to have been signed when the new number Q15699 was allocated, probably some time in 1940. The Oath is for service for the duration of the war).

Example 1A: Prewar Militia Volunteers

(i) Attestation Form for Persons Voluntarily Enlisted in the Militia Forces (1939)

403679 Francis Patrick Donovan 30 March 1939 - 9/49th Battalion

“I.....will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Militia Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(He was thus committed to serve until 30 March 1942 - ie. some 30 months of WWII)

(ii) Mobilization Attestation Form (1939) Q16725 Francis Patrick Donovan dated 30 March 1939

“I.....swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I

will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(This seems to have been signed when the new number Q16725 was allocated, probably some time in 1940. The Oath is for service for the duration of the war).

Example 2: Wartime Militia Volunteers

(i) Attestation Form (1939) – three year term (Number not known) Keith Eric Watt 28 September 1939 - 51st Battalion

“I.....will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Militia Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(Note that this is exactly the same as Example 1 (i))

(ii) Mobilization Attestation Form (1941) – until the cessation of war Q75711 John O’Shea 13 March 1941

“I.....swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed and that I will resist His Majesty’s enemies and cause His Majesty’s peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law”.

(Note that this is exactly the same as Example 1 (ii)).

Example 3: Wartime Militia Volunteers - Part Time Duty for the duration

(i) Mobilization Attestation Form (1942) Q155231 Herbert Alan Burgess 16 March 1942 (Part Time Duty Militia)

“I.....swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Citizen Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the duration of the present time of war, or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed, and that I will

resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law".

(Note that this is almost the same as Example 2(ii) and the same as Example 3(ii) below).

(ii) Mobilization Attestation Form 1942 Q202787 Dean Stocker Prangley 22 April 1942 (Part Time Duty VDC)

"I.....swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Citizen Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the duration of the present time of war, or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law".

Note that this is the same as Example 3(i) immediately above and Example 4 immediately below.

Example 4: Wartime Militia Call-ups - Full Time Duty for the duration

Mobilization Attestation Form – (1943) Q271465 Matthew Leonard Conroy 18 June 1943

"I.....swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Citizen Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the duration of the present time of war, or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law"

(Note that this is the same as Examples 3(i) and (ii)).

Example 5: Wartime Militia Call-ups – Trainee

Mobilization Attestation Form - (1941) - Q108348 John Mitchell Davison 7 March 1941

"I.....swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time

of war or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law".

(Note that this is the same as Examples 3 (i) and (ii)).

Example 6: Volunteer AIF

Attestation Form (1941) - QX23964 James Morgan Henderson (AIF volunteer) 26 September 1941

"I.....swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord, the King, in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia until the cessation of the present time of war and twelve months thereafter or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law".

(Note that this is the same as Example 5 except for length of service).

Example 7: Permanent Army

QP 185 Captain George Herbert Williams. Unable to locate his attestation from, but this is his service history. Served in Cape Mounted Rifles from 12 February 1901 for 3 years and 65 days including the Boer War. Served South African Light Horse from 25th April 1905 including Zulu Rebellion 1906. Served Queensland Defence Forces for 3 years 3 months from 25th Apr 1906 with 5th Light Horse Regt. Sergeant Australian Militia at Albury 1st October 1912. Australian Instructional Corps in Maryborough 1st June 1913 as Staff Sergeant Major. Enlisted AIF in Brisbane 26 August 1914 Machine Gun Section 2nd Light Horse Regiment as a Squadron Sergeant Major, but apparently discharged in September due to urgent private affairs. Australian Military Forces as Warrant Officer Class Two 14 November 1917 - Warrant Officer Class One 1 April 1923 and Regimental Sergeant Major 14th Light Horse Regiment. Honorary Lieutenant 1 October 1936 42nd Infantry Battalion as Adjutant & Quartermaster Rockhampton. Captain and Quartermaster 15th Infantry Battalion 12th March 1940. Died in Rosemount Hospital, Brisbane, 20th August 1941. Awarded King's South Africa Medal, Queen's South Africa Medal and Natal Medal 1906. Awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1927

What enlistment forms did a 'trainee' sign?

Because the Army Service Records of many ‘trainees’ have been culled, one cannot be certain what Forms they signed. However, one militia file did contain a form signed by one University student trainee in 1940. A copy of that Record of Service Universal Training is shown above.

Although the form is signed by the trainee, it is a record of training and has no provision for an oath of enlistment or any commitment to serve. It seems possible that early in 1940 that may have been all that was required of the trainee. In the absence of any other documentation, it would be right to say he was not in the armed forces until he did sign an oath of enlistment to serve for the duration of the war.

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service number, signed the oath of allegiance to serve for the duration of the war. It is that second document that entitles them to be regarded as being on service for the duration of the war and hence entitles them to be recorded on the *WW2NR*, just as the service of recruits for the RAN, RAAF and most of the Army, who signed the Oath of Enlistment for the duration of the war or longer is recorded on the *WW2NR* whether or not they actually served.

In order to be allocated a Q army service number, the recruits had to first sign a Mobilization Attestation Form. While no one now knows exactly what Attestation Forms were signed by those whose records have been destroyed, it is extremely unlikely that they differed in substance from those who enlisted or were called up at the same time and whose records have survived. All the signed Mobilization Attestation Forms of those allocated Q militia numbers during WWII that have come to light in this research embody a commitment to serve for at least the duration of the war.

The purpose of the compulsory military 3 months training was to build up a reserve of young men who after training could be released back to the community, but would be available at short notice to serve in the event of some emergency. Obviously, there was little point in doing that if, when the emergency arose, it was necessary to go through the medical exams and other procedures in order to enlist them in the army. Obviously the prudent thing to do was to enlist the trainees in the army in the first instance, require them to do their three months training and then release them until further notice. That is exactly what happened.

Just as well it did. That enabled the army within a week or so after Pearl Harbour to call up thousands of previously trained young men and immediately put them to defending the country, WITHOUT having to get them to sign another Enlistment Form.

The mere fact that a man had been allocated a Q army service number should be sufficient to show that he had been enlisted in the army for the duration of the war. If it can also be shown from his pay records that he did go into camp, so much the better.

Militiamen and Universal Trainees 1940-1941

It seems that there were two different kinds of call-ups in 1940-1941, particularly in 1941.

The volunteer militia men were called up for three months training with their units, some in 1940, mostly in 1941 when the army had been organised to cope with the large numbers involved. After the three months, they were released from duty but remained members of the militia, and still liable to fulfill the obligations of their voluntary enlistment as and when required. Some volunteered enlisted for, or were retained on, Full Time Duty for the rest of the war; others were released, but were NOT discharged. After the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, many of them were called up again, this time on a Full Time Duty basis.

The Trainees were also called up for training with militia units. The call-ups started somewhat slowly in 1940, but really got under way in 1941. After the three months training, they had no further obligation and were released from training and sent home to await any further orders. The notes on the military records of those released include 'training suspended' 'released from training' 'completed training' 'released to Area' (ie. no longer the unit responsibility). They were NOT discharged. After the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, many were called up again, this time on a Full Time Duty basis. Most of them did not have to sign another enlistment form. Those who were not again called up were in fact never formally discharged. They just faded out of the system after the end of the war, but were certainly liable to be called up for Full Time Duty with the army at any time before then.

Signed up for the duration of the War?

This question has a big bearing on the treatment of the pre-war voluntary militiamen, a number of whom were called up for duty at the beginning of WWII. They served for a number of weeks guarding essential installations until relieved by other troops. For some reason such service is deemed as not being on duty in the armed forces and hence not eligible to be included on the *WW2NR*.

Many of the pre-war volunteer militia men signed on for a three year term that had not expired when WWII broke out on 3 September 1939. There was nothing in their terms of enlistment that said that the outbreak of war automatically terminated their obligations. Similarly for those who voluntarily enlisted in the militia for some time after the outbreak of war. In fact it was just the reverse.

Q1281 A.C. MacAulay signed his Attestation Form on 15 July 1940 and it contains the following statement.

“I am also aware that even though the period for which I originally enlist or re-engage to serve....I am not legally entitled to be discharged in time of war or as long as a Proclamation under Section 31(3) of the Act remains in force”.

So even though the volunteer militiaman may not have signed on for the duration of the war, he was still bound to serve during the war until legally discharged.

Full-Time or Part-Time Duty?

Under the voluntary enlistment system in force before WWII, men from 18 to 40 years of age could enlist in the militia. The first period of engagement was for three or four years, and on its completion there was an option for re-engagement for successive periods of two or three years until retirement age (48 years). The normal period of training was 18 days per annum (including 12 days in camp of continuous training).

After the outbreak of war in September 1939, these pre-war volunteers were called upon to carry out extra duties as well as continue their military training. Little of that service is recognised in the WW2NR as the records for these militia volunteers seem to be very sparse – even non-existent. Much of the available information has been from private sources and memories of those who were such volunteers.

CMF (Militia) soldier

David Radford (now deceased), enlisted in the 9/49th Battalion as a private in A Company on his 18th birthday on 9 May 1939. This is an extract from his book published in 2000 “The 9th Bn., AMF (The Moreton Regt) in WWII”.

“I enlisted in the 9/49th Bn, as a private in A company on my 18th birthday, 9-5-1939.

Our training comprised a parade one night a week at the Water Street drill hall in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, a number of Saturday range practices at the Enoggera rifle range, and a two weeks “Camp” once a year, usually at Caloundra on the near north coast of Brisbane”

The weekly night parade was used for weapons training with the SMLE rifle and Lewis light machine gun inside the drill hall, and platoon drill outside on the parade ground

under lights. We used only WWI equipment of necessity. More advanced Platoon, company and Battalion exercises were conducted at the yearly camp.”

About two weeks before the outbreak of WWII on Sunday 3 September 1939, volunteers were called for to guard the Water Street drill hall at night, because of small arms and equipment stored there ...I volunteered for this duty. A sergeant was in charge of this security detail, and we slept in the drill hall with a roster of sentries on duty. I was subsequently promoted corporal.

During the morning of Sunday, 3 Sept 1939, the telephone at our home in Ashgrove, Brisbane, rang with a message from Battalion HQ. Water Street, ordering my brother and myself to report as soon as possible, in full marching order, and with whatever tinned food could be spared. We travelled by tram!

By mid-afternoon my brother and I, with the majority of members of the 9/49th Bn. had reported to the Water Street drill hall.

By that Sunday night detachments had been posted in and around Brisbane guarding installations and buildings considered vulnerable to sabotage.

My platoon, under Lt Vickers, was located at the Qld. Govt. Harbours and Marine Dept. magazine at Dakabin, a large galvanised shed alongside the north coast railway line north of Brisbane and south of Caboolture, containing explosives. My brother, with a section of his signal platoon, accompanied one of the rifle companies to the Cowan Cowan coastal battery of two 6” guns of the original HMAS Sydney, located on the western side of Moreton Island off the coast of Brisbane and covering the passage into Moreton Bay and the Brisbane River from the Pacific Ocean. The Rifle Company’s role was to protect the gun positions and gunners.

By the end of October 1939, the 1st Garrison Battalion, of mainly WWI Veterans was organised to relieve the 9/49th Bn of its security role. We reverted temporarily to civilian status.

In February 1940, the 9/49th Bn. went into camp at Redbank, west of Brisbane, with its first quota of compulsory service trainees called up by the C’wlth Government for home defence ... At this time the decision had been made to form the 8th Division, 2nd AIF. A

training depot at the Redbank camp was established and volunteers from the 7th Brigade were called from junior officers and senior NCOs to be seconded to this depot to provide basic weapon training for those 8th Division recruits before their allocation to units.

I served at Redbank until 1 October 1940 when the 8th Division recruits went south for allocation to units. We returned to our units at Chermside in readiness for the next camp there of the 7th Brigade early in October 1940.

The October 1940 camp at Chermside saw the 7th Bde mobilised for full-time duty with all Battalions brought to full strength with national servicemen. The 9/49th Bn now separated into its two respective units."

David Radford stayed with the 9th Battalion until discharged in March 1945. The WW2NR has two records of his army service. Extracts from those two records follow.

Service Record	
Name	RADFORD, DAVID PATRICK
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q303311
Date of Birth	9 May 1921
Place of Birth	WARWICK, QLD
Date of Enlistment	5 Aug 1940
Locality on Enlistment	ASHGROVE, QLD
Place of Enlistment	REDBANK, QLD
Next of Kin	RADFORD, ROBERT
Date of Discharge	1 Oct 1940
Rank	Sergeant
Posting at Discharge	REDBANK DEP UNIT 8 DIV
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Service Record	
Name	RADFORD, DAVID PATRICK
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX40836 (Q15611)
Date of Birth	9 May 1921
Place of Birth	WARWICK, QLD
Date of Enlistment	25 Mar 1941
Locality on Enlistment	ASHGROVE, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	RADFORD, ROBERT
Date of Discharge	21 Mar 1945
Rank	Captain
Posting at Discharge	9 Battalion
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

There is no reference to his service as a 9th Battalion volunteer militia man, service number 403751, from May 1939 to 5 August 1940, or as a 9th Battalion volunteer militia man, service number 403751 from 1 October 1940 to 25 March 1941, during which latter time he received his commission as a rifle platoon Commander in D Company 9th Battalion.

25 March 1941 is recorded as his enlistment date in the militia/AIF, but it is probably the date on which he was given a new number, Q15611 in place of his earlier number 403751. His date of enlistment should have been recorded as 9 May 1939, when he enlisted under number 403751 His service in the militia Q15611 and the AIF QX40836 is shown in one combined record. If he had re-enlisted in the RAN or RAAF, instead of the AIF, there would have been two separate records.

At least there is a record of David Radford on the *WW2NR*, even if it is deficient. David's elder brother, Wilfred D. Radford, (the brother David referred to in the extract from his book above), a teacher at the East Brisbane State School and an amateur radio operator, a 'ham' with his own short-wave radio station, enlisted in the 9/49th Battalion in 1934. He received his commission as Lieutenant in charge of the Signal Platoon in HQ Company with the 49th Battalion in 1938. He tried to enlist in the AIF, but was rejected because of his asthma. He remained in the militia until early 1941, when he resigned his commission. There is no record of his service on the *WW2NR*

Many VDC recruits were part time soldiers and that was not a bar to having their service recorded on the *WW2NR*. The Postmaster General Department (PMG) Part Time duty men were also recorded on the *WW2NR* – they usually served a day or so a week in and around some army signal communication centres as a reserve or back up if needed in the case of emergency – a far-sighted precaution.


The army kept tabs on the status of each militia man of WWII. The army service record usually shows the change of status from Part Time Duty (PTD) to Full Time Duty (FTD), the change from CMF to AIF and vice versa. So on many occasions do the pay cards.

Possibly the reason the army culled the files of many militia men was that they were Part Time Duty recruits rather than that they had not signed the 'correct' Attestation Form. All that happened long before the *WW2NR* came into being in 2002.

The *WW2NR* decision to include PTD soldiers e.g. Volunteer Defence Corps and the like on the Roll should also have applied to all those who according to the official army Enlistment Registers had been allocated a Q army service number. To suggest that PTD was acceptable for entry on the *WW2NR* for VDC and the like, but not for other militiamen, is not sustainable.

Some soldiers with VDC units were

105-42
D7766
111

AUSTRALIAN  PART TIME NAVY
P. 1, 10, 11
MILITARY FORCES. (Revised December, 1941)

MOBILIZATION ATTESTATION FORM
To be filled in for All Persons at the Place of Assembly when called out under Parts III or IV of the Defence Act

Army No. 2222227
Surname FRANKLEY Christian Name DEAN STOOKER
Unit 4th Coy 10th Bn
Enlisted for war service at City Recruiting Office Depot (Place)
(State) 2-2-4-6-2 (Date)

A
Question to be put to persons called out or appearing themselves for enlistment.

1. What is your name? 1. Surname FRANKLEY DEAN STOOKER
Other names DEAN STOOKER
2. Where were you born? 2. In or near the town of GOON IB
3. Are you a British Subject? 3. In the case of country of CID.
4. Yes Yes
5. Age 25 2/3 mths
6. Date of Birth 30 January, 1917
7. (a) Architect
(b) Asst.
(c) Married - Edith Agnew
(d) 28-11-1924
8. (a) approx 9 mths Military Training
B.C.C. 4th Batt V.D.C. (Home Guard)
(b) Present Rank Actg. Sgt.
9. Name Enola Frances Frankley
Address Thorn St. KANGAROO PT.
10. Life
11. As above.
12. Life
13. Certificate for entry in Secondary School Yes
14. Intermediate Yes
15. Leaving Yes
16. Leaving Home N.O.
17. Technical N/O
18. University Degree Yes 1919
19. Other Diploma Cert. of Signatures
20. N/O Yes
21. Yes
22. Have you ever been convicted by a Civil Court?
If so—(a) What Court
(b) For what offence

I, DEAN STOOKER FRANKLEY do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true
Witnessed by Edith Agnew
(Signature of Attesting or Testifying Officer)

THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANY FALSE STATEMENTS MADE BY ANY PERSONS ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS WHO HAVE NOT FIRST BEEN MADE BY PERSONS GIVING THE ABOVE ANSWERS.

B
MEDICAL EXAMINATION

I have made full and careful examination of the above-named person in accordance with the instructions contained in the Standing Orders for Auxiliary Army Medical Services. In my opinion he is—

1. Fit for Class I.
2. Temporarily unfit for Class II.
3. Fit for Class III.
4. Temporarily unfit for Class III.
5. Unfit for military service.

Name Wm. J. Recruiting Officer Date 22 APR 1940
Signature of Examining Medical Officer Matthews
* Classifications which are acceptable to be struck out. 1 Reason for addition to be stated.

C
OATH OF ENLISTMENT!

For persons enlisted or called upon under Part III, or Part IV, of the Defence Act, and not being members of the Armed Forces of the Crown, to serve in the Citizen Military Forces in time of war, but not comprising for serving members of the Forces or those allotted to the Citizen Military Forces under Part XII, of the Act, but unless in any case an objection is raised, the oath should be administered to them as part of the ceremony of enlistment.

I, DEAN STODOL SKANLEY swear that I will well and truly serve our SOVEREIGN LORD THE KING, in the Citizen Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the duration of the present time of war, or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed, and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies, and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained, and that I will in matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

So Help Me God!

Signature of Person Enlisted Matthews
Subscribed at Perth in the State of Western Australia
this Twenty-second day of April 1940
Before me—
Signature of Attending Officer Capt. Matthews

7 Persons who object to take an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Defence Act. In such case the above form will be amended accordingly and initialed by the Attending Officer.

B-10 (Rev. 1939) (12-10-39)

Below is the *WW2NR* record of VDC soldier Dean Prangley.

Above is a copy of the Attestation Form he signed. It is the same as for the militia.

Service Record	
Name	PRANGLEY, DEAN STOCKER
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q202787
Date of Birth	9 Jan 1917
Place of Birth	GYMPIE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	22 Apr 1942
Locality on Enlistment	KANGAROO PT, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	PRANGLEY, NOELA
Date of Discharge	28 Aug 1944
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	4 BATTALION VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS (QLD)
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No

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Acknowledgements | Disclaimer

PMG Department Employees

Some PMG men in the call-up age groups were called up for Part Time Duty for the duration of the war. Those PMG technicians seem to have come under army control, but were not paid by the army as there are no paycards or other records for them. The service of these ‘Part Time Duty for the duration of the war’ volunteers and call-ups seems to have been recorded in the *WW2NR*. One example is below.

Service Record	
Name	CUSACK, WILLIAM GEORGE KELLY
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q155008
Date of Birth	6 Jun 1916
Place of Birth	PECRAMON, QLD
Date of Enlistment	14 Feb 1942
Locality on Enlistment	PADDINGTON, QLD
Place of Enlistment	QLD
Next of Kin	CUSACK, PARNELL
Date of Discharge	17 Jan 1945
Rank	Lieutenant
Posting at Discharge	1 LINES OF COMMUNICATION SIGNAL
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Why are soldiers signed up for part-time duty but not on the army payroll, not living in army camps and some doubts about whether they were under army discipline, be entered on the *WW2NR*, while other soldiers who have spent time in army camps and training, have been paid by the army and are subject to army

discipline while in camps, are not recorded on the *WW2NR*?

Enlistments in other services

The decision not to record the service of trainees on the *WW2NR* was at odds with the treatment of other servicemen and women who had “signed up” for the duration of the war. In other services (RAN, RAAF and the AIF), a recruit who signed an Attestation Form (Oath of Allegiance), was regarded as being on war service and his/her name and service were then recorded in the *WW2NR*, even if the recruit was not actually called up. There are a number of such cases of persons recorded on the *WW2NR* as having enlisted with the RAAF, when they never did serve with the RAAF. One example is Paul Moni already referred to earlier. Of about 280 University students of 1941 who enlisted in the RAAF during WWII, approximately 50 of them have entries on the *WW2NR* that are similar to that of Paul Moni. Some have even less information – just Name, Service, Service Number and Date of Birth. The recruit had signed the Oath of Enlistment, and was liable to serve his country as and when required. The fact that he wasn’t called up was not of his making. The record may be deficient, but at least it is there. However, the same procedure should have been followed for the militia and/or the ‘trainees’ especially

if the soldier had actually gone into camp for the required period, been subject to military discipline and had also been paid for his service.

Part-Time Militia / Full-Time Militia / AIF Service

The problems facing those who entered the service details on the *WW2NR* are illustrated by the several Attestation Forms signed by Q1282 A.C. MacAulay as a part-time militia man, an FTD militia man and an AIF soldier.

Q1282 Mobilization Form signed 15 July 1940. It includes the following Statement signed by him. “I.....do solemnly declare that the answers by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to serve for a period of ...years (in the) Militia Forces within the limits of the Commonwealth of Australia and those of any territory under the authority of the (Commonwealth).....I am also aware that even though the period for which I originally enlist or re-engage to serve (.....) I am not legally entitled to be discharged in time of war or as long as a Proclamation under Section 31(3) of the (Defence) Act remains in force”.

Q1282 Mobilization Form signed 1 November 1942 – the standard form of that time (1942). It was signed AFTER the Attestation Form which MacAulay signed on 11 October 1942 to enlist in the AIF.

Service Record	
Name	MACAULAY, ARCHIBALD CAITHNESS
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX42707 (Q1282)
Date of Birth	29 Dec 1912
Place of Birth	TOOWOOMBA, QLD
Date of Enlistment	1 Nov 1942
Locality on Enlistment	NORMAN PARK, QLD
Place of Enlistment	QLD
Next of Kin	MACAULAY, JOAN
Date of Discharge	19 Nov 1945
Rank	Sergeant
Posting at Discharge	15 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Acknowledg	

QX42707 Attestation Form signed 11 October 1942 – the standard form of that time (1942). It seems that when the army was processing MacAulay’s AIF enlistment form, it couldn’t find the 15 July 1940 form, so asked him to sign another one on 1 November 1942 (which incidentally

states that he enlisted on 15 July 1940). The *WW2NR* entry shows 1 November 1942 as the date of enlistment, whereas it should have been 15 July 1940. The entry is wrong and misleading.

Another example is the entry for John Edward Robinson whose entry on the WW2NR is shown here. However an inspection of his army service file (which was the

Service Record	
Name	ROBINSON, JOHN EDWARD
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX34997
Date of Birth	24 Mar 1920
Place of Birth	DUNTROON, ACT
Date of Enlistment	25 Jul 1942
Locality on Enlistment	AUCHENFLOWER, QLD
Place of Enlistment	KOITAKI, PAPUA
Next of Kin	ROBINSON, J
Date of Discharge	22 Mar 1945
Rank	Captain
Posting at Discharge	113 CONL DEPOT
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ackn	

source for the WW2NR entry) shows that he enlisted in the 9/49th Battalion on 22 April 1938 under service number 411693 for a period of three years.

The Oath reads.

"I.....solemnly and sincerely declare that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Militia forces of the Commonwealth of Australia for the term

of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed or removed and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

He was, apparently, tentatively allocated a Q service number of Q15694, but before he signed it, he enlisted in the Darwin Infantry Force on 31 October 1940 under service number Q70601. He then served continuously until enlisting in the AIF on 25 July 1942 while in New Guinea. The WW2NR entry does not show his service under numbers 411693 or Q70601, yet under both those enlistments he was committed to serve.

War Service

Another reason put forward why some soldiers are not recorded on the WW2NR has been that they were not on war service. It is difficult to believe that a soldier who has taken an Oath of Enlistment to serve in the armed forces of his country even for a limited time during a war is not on war service. That view is supported by the Crown Solicitor in the case of Captain Keane (details in 'Death in Service' *below*, from Page 75), who said 'in other words, that he died from disease which was contracted on war service'.

Proclamation No 62 of 2 September 1939 requires that those called out "shall be employed on war service..." Also, many of the Mobilization Attestation Forms for the

militia even from 1940 (as evidenced by the militia enlistment forms earlier) contain the words “Enlisted for war service at

Training

Another reason has apparently been advanced that the compulsory trainees were in training and attached to a unit for such purpose. In most cases it seems they were not taken on strength of the unit. However there is no doubt that they were in the army and subject to army direction. All service people have to be trained in the initial stages of their service. If the *WW2NR* is to record only service people who have left training for an operational unit, many names presently on the Roll would have to be removed. Why one rule for some and another rule for others?

What Attestation Form did the ‘forgotten’ soldiers sign?

It is unlikely that we will ever know for certain what forms many of those soldiers whose names are not on the *WW2NR* did sign as the records have been destroyed. As previously stated more than 700 troops of the 61st Battalion were entered on to the Enlistment Register with Q army service numbers in the Q20601-Q30000 range. Nearly 200 of them cannot be found under their service number on the *WW2NR*. As the others are entered on the *WW2NR*, they must have signed the ‘correct’ Attestation Form. So presumably, the ones not on the Roll did not sign the ‘correct’ form.

How did they come to sign a different form? There would have to be at least two forms – one to serve for the duration of the war and the other which did not require that commitment. Was each recruit asked which form he wanted to sign? Perhaps; but that wasn’t the army way of doing things. And if some recruits did sign different forms why are they all mixed up together with consecutive Q service numbers. What was the point if they were not going to be treated differently? And if some did not sign to serve for the duration of the war, then what was the commitment? Was it only for a 90 day camp?

All that is extremely unlikely. It would have meant that before ANY militia recruit could be called up for later Full Time Duty, the army would have had to check the enlistment form to see which form he had signed. Perhaps that is what they did. But how would it have been possible to call up many thousands of militia troops in a few days

after Pearl Harbour? Everything points to the standard enlistment militia form from early 1940 onwards containing a commitment to serve for the duration of the war.

Deficiencies of the WW2NR: errors

In addition to the failure to record the names and service of a considerable number of militia and 'trainee' enlistments, the *WW2NR* also fails to show all the army service numbers of soldiers whose names (and some service) are recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Failure to record all service in multiple enlistments

There are deficiencies in recording multiple army enlistments for the same person – deficiencies that are rarely encountered in or between the RAN, RAAF and the AIF. Here are some examples

Enlistment in more than one service (RAN, Army, RAAF)

There were many occasions when a serviceman (and sometimes women) enlisted more than once. A soldier might be discharged and re-enlist in the RAN or RAAF, or vice versa etc. The record on the *WW2NR* is usually quite clear – a separate entry for each enlistment. Set out below are the *WW2NR* entries for two militiamen, one of whom later moved into the RAN and the other to the RAAF.

Army to Navy

Bert Overell was called up for 70 days training with the 15th Battalion in November 1941. At the end of the training period on 4 February 1942, he was converted to Full Time Duty. He was discharged a month later to join the RAN. There are two entries for him on the *WW2NR*.

Service Record	
Name	OVERELL, BERTRAM THOMAS
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q100711
Date of Birth	11 Nov 1922
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	25 Nov 1941
Locality on Enlistment	HAMILTON, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	OVERELL, M
Date of Discharge	18 Mar 1942
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	15 Battalion
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Service Record	
Name	OVERELL, BERTRAM THOMAS
Service	Royal Australian Navy
Service Number	Not Applicable
Date of Birth	11 Nov 1922
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	8 Jun 1942
Locality on Enlistment	Unknown
Home Port/Port Division	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	ELIZABETH
Date of Discharge	27 Mar 1945
Rank	SUB LIEUT
Posting at Discharge	HMAS Kalgoorlie
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Army to RAAF

Dick Drake was called up for 70 days training with the 15th Battalion in November 1941. At the end of the training period on 4 February 1942, he was converted to Full Time duty. He was discharged four months later to join the RAAF. There are two entries for him on the *WW2NR*.

Service Record	
Name	DRAKE, RICHARD FRANCIS
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q100492
Date of Birth	21 May 1921
Place of Birth	MELBOURNE, VIC
Date of Enlistment	31 May 1941
Locality on Enlistment	CLAYFIELD, QLD
Place of Enlistment	ALBION, QLD
Next of Kin	DRAKE, FRANCIS
Date of Discharge	16 Jun 1942
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	15 Battalion
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Service Record	
Name	DRAKE, RICHARD FRANCIS
Service	Royal Australian Air Force
Service Number	426431
Date of Birth	21 May 1921
Place of Birth	WILLIAMSTOWN, VIC
Date of Enlistment	20 Jun 1942
Locality on Enlistment	Unknown
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	DRAKE, FRANCIS
Date of Discharge	7 Sep 1945
Rank	Flying Officer
Posting at Discharge	27 Operational Training Unit
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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More than one enlistment in the army (AIF and militia)

There were also many occasions when a soldier enlisted more than once in the army. He might first enlist in the militia, then later in the AIF or vice versa; or several times in either or both of the CMF (militia) and the AIF. Here is an example of having a separate entry for each army enlistment commencing with a militia enlistment and a transfer to the Aif with continuous service. George McGrath enlisted in the militia on 14 March 1941, and 'transferred' to the AIF on 14 June 1941. He is shown as being discharged from the militia on 13 June 1941 and enlisted in the AIF on the following day, and finally being discharged from the AIF on 26 November 1945. If only they had all been recorded this way.

Service Record	
Name	MCGRATH, GEORGE JOSEPH
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	Q71446
Date of Birth	13 Aug 1910
Place of Birth	KINGAROY, QLD
Date of Enlistment	14 Mar 1941
Locality on Enlistment	KINGAROY, QLD
Place of Enlistment	MARYBOROUGH, QLD
Next of Kin	SAUNDERS, HARRIET
Date of Discharge	13 Jun 1941
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	COWAN BTY
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Service Record	
Name	MCGRATH, GEORGE JOSEPH
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX19752
Date of Birth	13 Aug 1910
Place of Birth	KINGAROY, QLD
Date of Enlistment	14 Jun 1941
Locality on Enlistment	KINGAROY, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	SAUNDERS, HARRIET
Date of Discharge	26 Nov 1945
Rank	Gunner
Posting at Discharge	2/1 HVY BTY RAA
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	Yes
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Ronald Clelland enlisted in the militia on 14 August 1940, 'transferred' to the AIF on 22 October 1942 and discharged on 15 May 1946. There is no reference to his militia

Service Record	
Name	CLELLAND, RONALD BRUCE ST
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX43193
Date of Birth	23 Nov 1916
Place of Birth	TOOWOOMBA, QLD
Date of Enlistment	14 Aug 1940
Locality on Enlistment	TOOWOOMBA, QLD
Place of Enlistment	TOOWOOMBA, QLD
Next of Kin	CLELLAND, BETTY
Date of Discharge	15 May 1946
Rank	Lieutenant
Posting at Discharge	HQ QLD L OF C AREA
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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service in the WW2NR entry for him. A person familiar with WWII records would probably notice that he could not have been allotted the service number QX 43193 in August 1940 and search army records for a prior enlistment. Most people even now would probably accept the entry as correct and complete.

Clyde Baguley possibly enlisted in the militia on 8 November 1940, transferred to the AIF in October 1942, discharged from the AIF on 13 November 1945 and enlisted in the post war army under service number 124816. To determine exactly what happened, it will be necessary to examine the army service records in Canberra and possibly the army records held at NAAQ in

Service Record	
Name	BAGULEY, CLYDE JAMES
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	124816 (QX45600)
Date of Birth	26 Jan 1919
Place of Birth	WARWICK, QLD
Date of Enlistment	8 Nov 1940
Locality on Enlistment	Unknown
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	BAGULEY, MARGARET
Date of Discharge	13 Nov 1945
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	19 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BAT
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Brisbane. The WW2NR entry is seriously deficient but most people would not know that. There are many thousands of such composite army entries on the WW2NR – incorrect, incomplete or misleading.

Many other multi-enlistments are recorded separately. The multi enlistments AIF to CMF or AIF to AIF, are usually shown separately as is illustrated by the entries for Desmond Toohey who enlisted twice in the AIF army and once in the RAAF in WWII.

Service Record	
Name	TOOHEY, DESMOND PATRICK
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX40417
Date of Birth	9 Mar 1921
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	3 Jun 1941
Locality on Enlistment	NEWMARKET, QLD
Place of Enlistment	ALBION, QLD
Next of Kin	TOOHEY, DANIEL
Date of Discharge	9 Mar 1943
Rank	Staff Sergeant
Posting at Discharge	8 MD HQ RS
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Service Record	
Name	TOOHEY, DESMOND PATRICK
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX58093
Date of Birth	9 Mar 1921
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	22 Dec 1943
Locality on Enlistment	NEWMARKET, QLD
Place of Enlistment	REDBANK, QLD
Next of Kin	TOOHEY, DANIEL
Date of Discharge	29 May 1946
Rank	Corporal
Posting at Discharge	2/25 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTAL
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Service Record	
Name	TOOHEY, DESMOND PATRICK
Service	Royal Australian Air Force
Service Number	435091
Date of Birth	9 Mar 1921
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	10 Mar 1943
Locality on Enlistment	Unknown
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	TOOHEY, DANIEL
Date of Discharge	21 Dec 1943
Rank	Leading Aircraftman
Posting at Discharge	3 EMBARKATION DEPOT SANDGATE
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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There is a third record on the WW2NR for the enlistment in the RAAF. Three entries and they seem to make an excellent record of his service.

However, the three records on the WW2NR do NOT show the complete service of Des Toohey. He first enlisted on 3 June

1941, not in the AIF but in the CMF under service number Q99999. He was called up for service on 20 September 1941, possibly for 90 days compulsory military training, and was converted to Full Time Duty in December 1941. He was probably one of the militiamen then prohibited from enlisting in the AIF and RAAF for the next six months, but eventually was allowed to enlist in the RAAF in March 1943. But there is nothing in the WW2NR records to indicate that, but for those who know what to look for, there is a clue. The enlistment date for the entry for QX40417 is shown as 3 Jun 1941. That number could not possibly have been allocated in June 1941 – (it was more likely to be towards the end of 1942). So there is a clue that if Des did enlist in June 1941, it was possibly in a militia unit. A check on the microfilm at the National Archives Office at Cannon Hill confirmed he was enlisted in June 1941 under service number Q99999. A perusal of the paycards for the army numbers revealed further information. Only a few persons would pick that up even now.

There is one entry on the WW2NR for an army enlistment of Corporal Baynton. It

Service Record	
Name	BAYNTON, HERBERT
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX2917
Date of Birth	21 Jul 1904
Place of Birth	CHILDERS, QLD
Date of Enlistment	5 Apr 1940
Locality on Enlistment	GLADSTONE, QLD
Place of Enlistment	ROCKHAMPTON, QLD
Next of Kin	BAYNTON, CECILIA
Date of Discharge	28 Jan 1947
Rank	Corporal
Posting at Discharge	36 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BAT
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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seems quite clear, but it turned out that he actually enlisted three times.

QX2917 enlisted on 5 April 1940 and discharged on 17 April 1940

Q68822 enlisted on 11 October 1940 and discharged on 22 November 1940

Q42466 enlisted on 10 Mar 1941 and discharged on 28 January 1947.

There are no entries or even a hint of the two militia enlistments on the *WW2NR*. No one would know of them unless the army service record or other army records at National Archives in Canberra or Brisbane were checked. What is the point of having such a deficient nominal roll?

Multiple AIF enlistments and AIF to militia enlistments

If they had all been AIF enlistments, then almost certainly there would have been three separate entries on the *WW2NR*. If the transfer was from the AIF to the militia, then usually there were two separate entries. If, however, the transfer was from the militia to the AIF, or from one militia enlistment to another militia enlistment then usually there was only one composite entry. Why the distinction?

Service Record	
Name	LOVE, HORACE ARTHUR
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX9749
Date of Birth	1 Mar 1912
Place of Birth	PERTH, WA
Date of Enlistment	24 Jun 1940
Locality on Enlistment	CORINDA, QLD
Place of Enlistment	KELVIN GROVE, QLD
Next of Kin	LOVE, MARGARET
Date of Discharge	21 May 1942
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	2/25 Battalion
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Hal Love, an AIF infantry man was badly shot up in Syria, invalided home and discharged in Brisbane in May 1942 with a small pension entitlement. Next day he enlisted in the militia. There are separate records for each enlistment on the *WW2NR*. Perhaps the *WW2NR* procedure was following what the army

did in 1941-42 – shortcutting the discharge-enlistment procedure because of extreme pressure on resources at a time when Australia was under threat of invasion. But there is no such excuse for doing the same thing in peace-time some sixty years after the event.

The Hazards in combining Militia and AIF Service on one record

In addition to problems already illustrated, there are also cases where an AIF soldier can end up with his AIF number plus two militia numbers on his *WW2NR* record, one of the latter not belonging to him. It belongs to another AIF soldier who has only his AIF number record on the *WW2NR*. Usually the two AIF numbers are somewhat alike (e.g. QX44489 and QX44439) and possibly due to input typing errors and/or computer matching going wrong, these errors have occurred.

Service Record	
Name	JENKINS, LESLIE ROBERT
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX44489 (Q124741, Q71795)
Date of Birth	27 Apr 1923
Place of Birth	BRISBANE, QLD
Date of Enlistment	7 Feb 1942
Locality on Enlistment	KELVIN GROVE, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BRISBANE, QLD
Next of Kin	JENKINS, FREDICK
Date of Discharge	26 Jun 1946
Rank	Private
Posting at Discharge	2/33 Battalion
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Ack	

Service Record	
Name	WHALLEY, IVAN
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	QX44439
Date of Birth	20 Jul 1920
Place of Birth	BUNDABERG, QLD
Date of Enlistment	10 Apr 1941
Locality on Enlistment	BARGARA, QLD
Place of Enlistment	BUNDABERG, QLD
Next of Kin	WHALLEY, RICHARD
Date of Discharge	21 May 1946
Rank	Driver
Posting at Discharge	112 AUSTRALIAN GENERAL TR
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	None for display
Prisoner of War	No
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Q71795 belongs to Whalley, not Jenkins. The error probably arose through the similarity of the QX numbers: 44489 and 44439. This type of error is addressed in discussion of Appendix 3.

Another frequent source of confusion, if not error, particularly on the combined Militia/AIF service record is the date of enlistment. This also happens to be illustrated in the above example. Whalley and Jenkins have similar AIF numbers, yet the former is recorded as enlisting on 10 April 1941 and the latter on 7 February 1942. In fact neither of them enlisted in the AIF on those dates. (The Official memorandum on the website says that in a combined record for multiple service the date of enlistment will be that of the primary Service number, which in these two cases is the AIF number).

Informed readers would realise that those AIF numbers (QX44000 etc) were not allocated until late 1942 and that Whalley probably had enlisted under another number previously – possibly in the militia. However to check this would involve searching the service files held in Canberra or perhaps the pay records in Brisbane. Most people would not know that and accept the *WW2NR* record as being correct.

It seems that at some stage in the compilation of the *WW2NR*, some one realised there were problems and a decision was made to show not the enlistment date of the primary service number (the number under which a soldier's files were stored) but the earliest date of enlistment under any number. At some other time it was apparently decided that the date for a soldier who first enlisted in the militia would be the date he was called up for Full Time Duty. Perhaps there were other variations all of which were

different from the policy stated in the Explanatory Memorandum. Appendix 2 – Enlistment Dates *WW2NR* - shows a summary of the different dates of enlistment used.

Typing / Interpretation Errors

One of the entries on the *WW2NR* is the soldier's Posting at Discharge. The official memorandum says it is "The last posting of an operational nature in which the individual served prior to their discharge or death. In collecting this information, every endeavour has been made to avoid postings to which an individual was allotted for discharge purposes only."

The information was taken from the individual's service record which involved reading a great variety of handwriting styles, and Appendix 3 – Typographical / Guessing Errors on the *WW2NR* - gives some examples of the results.

Death in Service

One of the consequences of military service is that someone will almost certainly die while in service. Some will be killed in action; some will die from wounds arising from battle, others from illness, or from accidents and other causes. Some die heroic deaths; others succumb to wounds, disease, accidents and illness in some remote or not so remote area. They all deserve some mention in the nation's records honouring its servicemen and women. Unfortunately, that is not the case.

Mentioned below are four cases where Queensland militia men died whilst serving on army pay at the time of their death. Their names are not recorded on the *WW2NR*. There are no Army Service Records for those four soldiers. How then, was it possible to learn about them? Briefly, because their names are recorded on the microfilm and the enlistment register held at the NAAQ office at Cannon Hill and some details of their service are recorded on their pay cards, also held at Cannon Hill.

Private Gustanto Philip (Con) FRISCIOTTI Q16372 was a private with the 9th Infantry Battalion in March 1941 but may have been transferred later to the AMF Training Depot. He was still on the army payroll when he died in the Brisbane General Hospital on 15 July 1941 from a brain hemorrhage, aged 42, married with two children. He was buried at the Bulimba Cemetery on 17 July 1941.

Private Allan DONALD Q18800 was a private with the 15th Infantry Battalion in June 1941. He apparently absconded in July 1941 but a warrant executed. There is a note on his pay card "Deceased 13-9-41". According to his death certificate, he was unmarried and aged 22. He died at the Military Hospital, Kangaroo Point on 13 September 1941, the cause of death being stated as "1(a) Pneumonia (b) Influenza. 2. Endocarditis". The duration of the pneumonia is stated as 3 weeks. He was buried at the Ipswich Cemetery on 14 September 1941.

Private Henry Charles WALSH Q33489 was a private with the 31st Infantry Battalion in March 1941. Handwritten notes on the paycard state "Deceased on 30/3/41". According to his death certificate, he was unmarried and aged 23 years 7 months 2 days. He died at the Military Camp Show Grounds, Townsville on 30 March 1941, cause of death being stated as "1. Asphyxia. 2. Epileptic fit due to epilepsy." A post mortem was carried out on 30 March 1941 and he was buried in the Ayr Cemetery on 31 March 1941.

Captain Stephen John KEANE Q39028 was a Captain with the 51st Infantry Battalion in March 1941. According to his death certificate, he was married, aged 50 years and with one child. He died at the District Hospital, Cairns on 13 April 1941, cause of death being stated as "1. Myocardial failure 2. Acute bursitis". He was buried at the Cairns Cemetery on 13 April.

The army service records for Captain S J Keane are missing, but National Archives of Australia has on its website a file for Q39028 – "*Crown Solicitor's Opinion 18/1942 Captain S.J. Keane Q39028 51BN Death on service and compensation claim by widow*". The following is a brief summary of the facts taken from that file..

Captain Keane marched into camp on 24 March 1941 with the 51st Battalion of which he had been a member for some years. On 31 March, he reported to the RMO that he had a boil on his left elbow which he said had commenced as a small pimple a few days previously and had become more painful. Two days later, it was incised but his arm did not improve and a day later he was admitted to the Cairns District Hospital. His arm became very swollen and on 9th April under a general anesthetic, his forearm was incised again. His condition improved from then on, but on the morning of the 13th April, he collapsed and died whilst in the bathroom. The consensus of medical opinion ascribed the death as due to myocardial failure.

The Crown Solicitor said that on the evidence, he thought it must be accepted that there was a direct connection between the infection that occurred in camp and the myocarditis which caused Captain Keane's death "or in other words, that he died from disease which was contracted on war service." In his opinion, the Commonwealth was liable to make provision of his widow and family under the Defence Act 1903-1941.

It seems inconceivable that these four soldiers who were called up or enlisted in the Defence forces of Australia, who became ill and died whilst in uniform, should not be recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Summary

It is difficult to put precise numbers on the thousands of Queensland militia men and others who had enlisted in the army just prior to and during WWII and whose service is either at best not recorded accurately and at worst not at all.

The following 'guesstimates' based on detailed research into army enlistment records in Queensland demonstrate very clearly that the *WW2NR* cannot be relied upon as an accurate record of WWII enlistments in Australia's Defence Forces.

Pre-war militia: according to the 1939 *Official Year Book*, the training strength of the volunteer militia in Australia in November 1938 was 38,000. The Government decided to increase it to 70,000 and, by March 1939, it had achieved that strength. Actual figures at 31 December 1938 were 42,895, of whom 5084 were in Queensland. The Queensland militia strength when war broke out in September 1939 has been estimated at about 8,000.

Very few of those army service numbers are recorded on the *WW2NR* and the names of the soldiers are not on the Roll unless they later enlisted under a new service number. Yet many were called up for duty when war broke out.

Permanent army: the 1939 *Official Year Book* shows that there were about 2,800 Permanent Force soldiers in Australia at 31 December 1938, of whom about 360 were in Queensland. The author's computer database has 355 on file, the details having been extracted from the Enlistment Registers at the National Archives Queensland. Very few are recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Compulsory Military Trainees: the first intake was in February 1940 but to date the records of their names/service have not been located. Few of these early call-up

trainees seem to be recorded on the *WW2NR* and it seems unlikely that they will be unless the military records can be located. By the end of 1940, it seems that those called up for training were allocated Q service numbers and were treated like the wartime militia.

Wartime militia: from about the middle of 1940, the new Q numbering system was introduced for militia recruits in Queensland, and the author's computer database has details of all numbers from Q1-Q320,000. As detailed earlier, analysis reveals that about 7,600 are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

AIF: most of the 65,000 recruits are recorded on the *WW2NR*, the few exceptions mainly being those who later enlisted in the post WWII army and whose WWII files were moved to the new post-war number and overlooked when the *WW2NR* was being prepared. This is still being researched by the author.

Summary: It seems that at least 15,000 Queensland enlistments in WWII are not recorded on the *WW2NR*, nearly all militia men.

Wrongly recorded

Quite apart from typographical errors, there are many errors and inconsistencies in the recording of the date of enlistment. The *WW2NR* website information memorandum says that it will be the date shown on the enlistment form, or in the case of multiple enlistments, compressed to one entry, the date of enlistment for the primary service number. However, it is apparent even from a casual glance that it is not so. Preliminary sample checks show for example that about 10% of the entries for a soldier with a QX number (and whose Q number is not shown on the entry) have as the date of enlistment the date he enlisted in the CMF, or some even have what looks like the date he was called up for Full Time Duty. The consequence is that the date of enlistment shown on the *WW2NR* cannot be relied upon in many cases.

There are also problems with the names of units of posting at discharge. There are many strange words and letters, indicating a lack of knowledge of WWII military units, the absence of a unit name data base (to enable standardized entry) and deficiencies in the input checking procedure.

An Australia-wide problem?

The situation in other States is not known, but it is unlikely to be different from that in Queensland, studied in this thesis. If so, the figures quoted here could be multiplied by seven (based on Queensland's share of the national population) in order to give some estimate of the Australian figures. It warrants further research.

Summary of findings: the big picture

The data above leads to the compilation of a series of tables showing overall results of these investigations. The tables themselves are reproduced (for convenience) in the appendices, but referred to directly, and elaborated, in this section.

The principal result of the investigation into the *WW2NR* is the overall error rate in the database. As discussed above, the ‘overall rate’ has been determined from a public observer’s point of view and this amounts to the number of individuals whose Q number (referring to their Militia service during World War II) is not included on the *WW2NR*. As discussed in the methodology and the findings, this was determined by the rate at which individual Q numbers have been omitted from the *WW2NR*, whether or not the individual’s name eventually appears. When the individual in question (if surviving) or a family member, relative or a friend, or even a public official, decides to query the database by their Militia (Q) number, to determine whether and how that original Militia individual served in World War II and the sought-for name does not appear, then significant doubts arise in the searcher’s mind: ‘I fought for my country but they’ve left me off the list’; ‘Where’s Dad’s/Mum’s name?’; ‘I thought Joe/Jane said s/he fought in the war but s/he’s not in here ...’. Conversely, querying the database by name would return an incomplete result, of war service omitting the Militia details.

Appendix 1 contains a table headed Militia Enlistments. It shows how many individuals who enlisted in the Militia have had their service subsequently included in the *WW2NR*. The general picture offered by this table is that the Militia service of 16% (one in six) of those whose Militia enlistment numbers sat between Q1 and Q120,000 was either omitted or not accurately recorded. For those whose Militia numbers were higher than Q120,000, 4.4% (one in twenty) of Militia service records were omitted or not accurately recorded. The combined figure is 10.3% inaccuracy.

The enlistment forms offer a reason for the difference between the first 120,000 and the balance: the date of enlistment. Generally, those in the first 120,000 Q-numbers enlisted before December 1941, when hostilities opened between Australia and Japan. After the declaration of war, compulsory military training ceased and all Militia enlistments from then on were for full-time duty for the duration of the war. The precise reason for the higher rate of omission of Militia service record from the *WW2NR* is still to

be established but the findings of this research offer a possible explanation: the precise nature of the military service performed in the Militia was heavily contested, both during the war and since. Many civilians and regular soldiers considered that those who enlisted in the Militia before hostilities with Japan ‘weren’t in the Army’ and ‘weren’t real soldiers’ and this is reflected in the commonly held myth about Australia’s *Choco Soldiers* well documented in literature and film (see Budden 1987, and especially the Alister Grierson and John Lonie 2006 movie *Kokoda*⁸).

Included in the overall error rate, but examined specifically for their contribution to the research question, are several other aspects of error contributing to the trustworthiness of the archive: how the date of service enlistment is recorded; and technical errors such as misspellings, misunderstanding of acronyms or jargon, or mistyping of dates within the database.

Appendix 2 contains a table headed Enlistment Dates. The *WW2NR* says that the service number displayed on the website reflects the period of service covered by the primary service number. But this table shows, based on the sample examined of roughly 60% of numbers, that almost 46% (nearly half) of those individuals who moved between the Militia and the AIF have had their enlistment date omitted or incorrectly recorded.

Appendix 3 contains a table heading Typographical / Guessing Errors. It shows the wide range of errors which this project has identified as information incorrectly read from hand-written records and thus incorrectly included in the *WW2NR*. The errors are so numerous that a count has not been attempted but this research has examined and retyped into a separate database all the 80,000-90,000 Militia enlistment records and the impression gained from doing this is that more entries are wrong than right and so it is propose to assign a nominal, indicative figure of 51% inaccuracy in this category. Appendix 3 demonstrates 72 examples of the type of error involved: misspellings of names, units and military terms; incorrect reference to military units.

⁸ <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0481390/>

Discussion

The time has come to address the three linked hypotheses advanced at the beginning of this thesis.

H₁: The WW2NR has a greater rate of errors than would be expected of similar publications in newspapers.

<i>Newspaper error rate by literature</i>	<i>WW2NR overall error rate (omissions)</i>	<i>WW2NR technical error rate (misspellings or misinterpretation)</i>	<i>WW2NR date errors</i>
<i>Meyer: 59% of all stories with at one error ('trustworthiness index')</i>	<i>10.31% of individuals who served in the Militia but whose Militia service is missing from WW2NR</i>		
<i>Blankenburg: 50% of stories contain errors according to the source individuals</i>			
<i>Holt: 22-48% in reference errors</i>		<i>At least 51% inaccurate based on physical examination of all listings but not tabulated</i>	<i>46% of individuals are listed with an incorrect or missing AIF enlistment date</i>
<i>Brand: 28% of stories include numeric errors</i>			

The table suggests that H₁ is relatively supported: Fewer omissions of Militia service but higher rates of all kinds of errors.

H₂: The greater error rate hypothesised in H₁ suggests that the WW2NR is a less effective means of commemoration of Army war dead, casualties and surviving veterans, than that available through newspapers generally.

The data do not support H₂ because the likelihood of picking up a newspaper and finding an error is apparently greater, based on the findings, than the likelihood of sitting down at an Internet terminal and finding an error in the WW2NR.

H₃: The reason for the greater error rate, and the reduction in effective commemoration hypothesised in H₂, is to be found in the processes evident in the compilation and publication of the *WW2NR* and that these processes would have benefited from the appropriation of aspects of journalistic routines not deployed by publishers of the *WW2NR*.

The hypothesis is not supported insofar as H₁ is only relatively supported and H₂ is not supported. However, at the core of H₃ is the process of compilation and publication of the *WW2NR* and the findings strongly support H₃ in this regard.

Conclusion

This thesis has arrived at a point where it can be suggested that the error rate evident in the *WW2NR* is high but not consistently higher than the ordinary person might expect from a newspaper. However, as a channel for commemoration, there are some points to be made.

Firstly, the concept of a *WW2NR* is supported by the literature advanced in this thesis. It is most commendable. And of course, without it this research project would not have existed. However the planning and processes involved in the execution, having been compared with the ordinary routines of everyday journalism, leave a lot to be desired. And the aftermath, in which newspapers often say ‘sorry’ or ‘we were wrong’ for their mistakes, has not taken place in the case of the *WW2NR*.

Recommendations, implications based on the significance of the research problem, and further research

Remedial action to rectify the omissions and errors?

Eligibility Criteria

Define clearly in the Explanatory Memorandum what is meant by ‘served with Australia’s defence forces and the Merchant Navy during the period 3 September 1939 to 2 September 1945’, and consistently apply that criterion to all servicemen and women. It is suggested that the Oath of Enlistment should remain as the primary evidence that the person served in the forces, but in the absence of such an Oath of Enlistment Form, then other military records (eg the Enlistment Registers, Pay Cards etc) should be accepted as evidence that the person was with Australia’s Defence Forces. It is also suggested that

some system of appeal against exclusion should be promulgated in the Explanatory Memorandum.

There is no apparent provision for any comments in the *WW2NR* form when operators are keying in data. It is suggested that such a field in the database would allow for questions, noting of incomplete data, and possibly annotations by later researchers.

Retain existing WWII Records

Due to the ‘culling’ of many records of the ‘trainees’ and some militia men, it will not be possible to obtain the information to match what is presently recorded for most entries on the *WW2NR*. However there are other records (particularly the pay records) currently still available that can provide sufficient information to form the backbone for such entries on the *WW2NR*.

So the immediate task is to ensure that army service records, paycard records and the like of WWII army personnel are retained until the *WW2NR* upgrade is complete and/or the records are digitised.

Digitise some existing Records

So that the information can be readily made available to people no matter where they are located, as well as the preserving the information, it is imperative that some of the existing records held by National Archives Offices be digitised and made available on the National Archives website. There are three records held in Queensland in particular. No doubt there are similar records in other States.

(i) **The microfilm of all army enlistments in Queensland**, which shows full name of the recruit, and the relevant army service numbers. It seems to be the only record readily available to ascertain details of enlistments of female army recruits under their maiden name.

(ii) **The handwritten Enlistment Registers of the Q service numbers** in numerical order which shows the full name of recruits, paybook number and often other valuable information such as the relevant QX service number. In addition, they show what Q service numbers were not allocated, and that in turn makes it possible to determine precisely what Q service numbers allocated to militia men are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

(iii) Pay records contain much valuable information in addition to details of pay. There is quite often information on the paycards that is not recorded on the army service records. There is also a wealth of information available on the allotment cards that contain details of payments to dependents of soldiers, particularly names and addresses which are of great interest to those doing family research. Ideally, they should all be digitised and available on line. The retention of paycard records for those soldiers whose service files have been culled is absolutely vital, as those cards are now possibly the only record of details of the soldier's service.

Speed up Digitising the WWII Service personnel service records

The task of digitising the service records of WW1 warriors is nearing completion, and a start has been made on digitising the one million service personnel of WWII. At the present rate of progress, it will not be accomplished for many years.

One WW2NR record for each enlistment

The decision to have a composite army (CMF/AIF or CMF/CMF) record on the WW2NR needs to be changed. The present form of the Service Record on the WW2NR deals well with a single enlistment record but it does not cater for the sometimes complex intra-army enlistments. Many other multi-enlistments are recorded separately for example when the multi enlistment is AIF to CMF, or AIF to AIF. The same should be done for all army enlistments. Many of the present problems would be eliminated if there were separate records for each army enlistment. The move to recording every single enlistment could be phased in over a period of time as errors on the present combined form are discovered and corrected.

Ensure the WW2NR entries are accurate

There are more than one million entries on the WW2NR already and it will require a special effort to check all entries. Even the task of just entering the corrections and additions may stretch the resources of National Archives Offices. It would be almost impossible for them to also carry out the necessary prior examination of military records to prepare the additions and corrections for entry, a task for which they may need special training in navy, army and air force service record-keeping procedures.

It might be better to require the ADF armed services to be responsible for the correctness of entries on the *WW2NR* and that they be tasked with a systematic audit of all present entries on the roll as well as preparing the entries for the 'forgotten warriors'. They have the background knowledge to interpret the military records.

It is unthinkable that the Government would not fund such a project, but it might need to lay down some firm parameters to ensure it doesn't get bogged down with bureaucratic inertia.

Benefits to the Community at large

There are side benefits for the community in upgrading the *WW2NR* and digitising military records held by the National Archives of Australia in addition to providing a worthy memorial to those who served in the Defence Forces during WWII.

There is a large amount of family information available among the military records that would be of great interest to those engaged in family research.

There is an enormous hidden data bank of information available for statistical analysis of the composition of a very large section of the Australian community in the WWII years. That data bank constitutes Australia's 'Doomsday Book' of the 1940s.

Remembrance

The lack of an accurate *WW2NR* hinders many in the community from obtaining accurate information about past warriors. For example, the University of Queensland has a small Honour Roll for World War II on the wall of the entrance foyer to the Forgan Smith building. However it is inaccurate, as about a quarter of the students of 1941 who died on active service in that war are not recorded on that University Honour Roll. Who knows about students of other years?

In the absence of an accurate and complete *WW2NR*, it would be difficult for the University to identify which of its students (and staff) enlisted in World War II, but apart from the work of a University Committee in 1946-1948, little interest seems to have been shown since then in its student warriors of World War II or later conflicts.

The deficiencies in the University of Queensland's record of students and enlistments in World War II were a surprise, as was the apparent lack of motivation for doing something about it. The author recommends that commemoration of the University

of Queensland's students who served in World War II be reviewed in time for the university's centenary in 2010.

Even more surprising were the deficiencies in the *WW2NR* and the similar lack of enthusiasm to do anything about it. It is also surprising how many persons visit the National Archives Office at Cannon Hill in Brisbane seeking information about WWI soldiers – some 90 years after the event. There seems little doubt that there will be similar enquiries will be made about WWII soldiers for many years to come.

If people are having trouble in working out now what is right or wrong, what hope will they have in fifty years time?

The *WW2NR* is, or should be, the one stop official and accurate source of information about all men and women who served in or with Australia's defence forces in WWII. It is the foundation on which Remembrance is built – an easily accessible source of accurate information for refreshing remembrance over the years and facilitating the important part that remembrance plays in building and sustaining a favourable environment for military recruiting.

In recent years, Australia has experienced difficulties in recruiting and retaining enough suitable people to enlist in the Australian Defence Forces (ADF). There have been repeated shortfalls despite extensive recruiting campaigns. Australia is not alone – most democracies around the world are having similar problems, perhaps arising from somewhat similar causes.

Overseas research suggests that a country's socio-political environment affects military recruiting - that recruiting efforts are less likely to succeed if the environment is unfavourable – that changes in that environment have a more drastic impact on recruiting performances than changes in marketing efforts – that increases in marketing spending does not fully compensate for a more difficult recruiting environment and that the impact of advertising is modest in comparison with that of environmental factors and other marketing variables.

A favourable environment for recruiting is encouraged and sustained by Remembrance - remembering and honouring our past warriors. It is not only what we have promised to do, but is also in our interests to do. Remembrance cuts both ways – our past and present soldiers remember us and how we honour our past promises. The stories

of Vietnam veterans of how they were treated by the community on their return home give some indication about why Australia has recruiting problems now. If we don't remember to look after our past and present soldiers, then it may be increasingly difficult to recruit future soldiers, no matter what inducements we offer by way of marketing recruiting campaigns.

To help us remember there are thousands of memorials around Australia honouring servicemen and women of previous wars and, since 2002, there is the online Internet memorial of the *WW2NR* to help us find them. The Roll is a key factor in providing authoritative and accurate information. How well it is managed and displayed is public evidence of how well we honour our oft repeated pledges 'Lest we forget' and 'We will remember them'.

The public sees

The *WW2NR* as the definitive Roll of ALL servicemen and women who served in the Defence Forces of Australian at any time during WWII – that it is the permanent and accurate Roll to which to turn for facts.

What it really is

The Roll is NOT a complete list of those Australians who served in the Defence Forces of Australia in WWII. Our research has concentrated on the army entries on the *WW2NR* and the comments that follow mainly refer to those entries or the lack of them

In any Roll of the size of the *WW2NR* there are bound to be some whose names are not recorded due to mischance, loss of service records etc. and there will be some errors or omissions in the details that are shown. Those omissions and errors are usually corrected over a period of time as they are discovered. However, the omissions and errors in the *WW2NR* are more than occasional.

There are errors of omission – the names/service of many WWII soldiers are not recorded on the Roll.

There are errors in entries already on the Roll – there are many instances where the information is incomplete, is misleading or even wrong.

The *WW2NR* is not a reliable source of information about the service of many of the soldiers of WWII.

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Appendices

Notes on appendices

During this investigation, the author looked at more than 320,000 records of Queensland militia enlistments and prepared a computer data base containing the numbers in the range from Q1-Q320,000, plus six Q service numbers in the range Q320,001- Q500,000 (according to the Enlistment Registers only six numbers in that range were allocated).

Appendix 1 – Omissions from the *WW2NR* – shows that of the 320,006 Q service numbers examined, 73,643 numbers were allocated to recruits (the other numbers were not allocated or pages were missing). Of those 73643 recruits, 7586 or 10.3% are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Appendix 2 – Enlistment Dates. As all details have not yet been entered into the computer base, it is not possible to show the complete analysis of all the Queensland soldiers who enlisted in both the militia and the AIF. However, sufficient work has been done to draw some tentative conclusions. At least 29,000 Queensland militia troops also enlisted in the AIF and of that number the *WW2NR* entry shows 15,700 with the AIF date of enlistment. Of the remaining 13340 which do not show a date which is not the AIF date, some have no date, but most have a militia date. It is noticeable that for the range Q1 to Q40000 the date is mostly when the militia men were called up for full time duty (FTD), not when they signed an enlistment form. Then in the range from Q40,001-Q80,000 it changes to fewer FTD dates and more militia enlistment dates, while from Q80,001-Q120,000 it changes to mainly militia enlistment date – a procedure which at this stage of the research seems to have continued for the remaining enlistments. Quite apart from typo errors, there are many errors/inconsistencies in the recording of the date of enlistment. The *WW2NR* website information memorandum says that it will be the date shown on the enlistment form, or in the case of multiple enlistments compressed on to one entry, the date of enlistment for the primary service number. However, it is apparent even from a casual glance that it is not so. Preliminary sample checks show for example that about 10% of the entries for a soldier with a QX number (and whose Q number is not shown on the entry) have as the date of enlistment the date he enlisted in the CMF, or

some even have what looks like the date he was called up for Full Time Duty. The consequence is that the date of enlistment shown on the *WW2NR* cannot be relied upon in many cases. Further analysis revealed that in respect of 120,000 Q service numbers in the range Q1-Q120,000, (mainly allocated before the start of the Pacific War in December 1941), 38514 numbers were allocated, of which 6027 or 15.6% are not recorded on the *WW2NR*. The corresponding figures for the 200,006 Q service numbers above Q120,000, (mostly allocated after December 1941) are 35129, of which 1559 or 3.4% are not recorded on the *WW2NR*. The difference was significant and our research was concentrated on those earlier enlistments. Possible reasons are mentioned later.

In contrast to the 6027 service numbers entered in the Enlistment Registers but not recorded on the *WW2NR*, there are 17188 service numbers recorded on the *WW2NR* that are not entered in the Enlistment Registers. 5556 are numbers not allocated on pages in the Enlistment Registers, and 11632 numbers are apparently on pages missing from the Enlistment Registers, a total of 17188 enlistments. A big proportion of the numbers coming from missing pages relate to Volunteer Defence Corps enlistments, which suggests that some missing pages must have existed at some time but have been filed elsewhere. It also raises the question of how many other missing pages have names of soldiers entered up and which are not recorded on the *WW2NR*.

Appendix 3 – Typographical / Guessing Mistakes – shows some of the errors noticed in February 2009 when transcribing information from the *WW2NR* to the author's computer data base. He printed out a copy of some the more obvious examples of errors, and the data in this Appendix comes from those printouts. Consequently the errors shown are by no means a list of all errors, merely a representative sample. Consequently it is not possible to quantify the error rate.

Appendices 4-12:

One of the main motivating factors in bringing the various Colonies in Australia together in the Commonwealth of Australia was the desire, even necessity, to have a national Defence Force, so it was no surprise that under the *Defence Act* of 1903-04 all male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 years were liable to serve with the Defence Forces in Australia in time of war.

In 1909, the conservative Government under Prime Minister Deakin introduced a bill providing for compulsory military training in time of peace. With the support of the Labour opposition, the Defence Act of 1909 was passed, but its implementation was deferred pending a report on Australia's defences by Lord Kitchener, which he made in 1910. A Labour Government under Prime Minister Fisher was elected shortly afterwards and by proclamation dated 24 September 1910 the date the Act was to commence was fixed as 1 January 1911. **Appendix 4** is a copy of the Proclamation published on 28 September 1910 followed by a map of Australia showing the unshaded areas in which people living were exempted from training.

After the end of World War 1 the compulsory military training in peacetime continued in a modified form until the Scullin Labour Government suspended the training scheme by Proclamation. **Appendix 5** is a copy of the Proclamation published on 16 January 1930. It should be noted that the Defence Act was not repealed; consequently compulsory military training could be revived at any time by Proclamation.

The Scullin Government was defeated in the 1931 elections, but the Conservative Government under Prime Minister Lyons did not re-introduce compulsory military training. Instead, in 1938 it stepped up recruitment for volunteers for the militia and the numbers had increased from about 30,000 in 1931 to 70,000 in March 1939. Lyons died that month and Menzies became Prime Minister. He attempted to reintroduce compulsory military training, but the Labour Party under Leader of the Opposition Curtin voiced opposition in Parliament and it was not introduced.

On the eve of outbreak of WW2 in September 1939 Menzies reintroduced compulsory military training for home defence. Copies of the Proclamations published on 2 September 1939 are in **Appendices 6 and 7**. **Appendix 8** is a copy of the Proclamation published on 3 September 1939 proclaiming the 'existence of war'.

Appendix 9 is a copy of the Proclamation published 30 November 1939 spelling out the details of the compulsory military training scheme. The first call-up for three months training was for unmarried men turning 21 in the year ending 30 June 1940 and in Brisbane, they went into camp in February 1940.

On 31 July 1940 the call-up was extended by Proclamation to unmarried males aged 20, 22, 23 and 24: see **Appendix 10**. This was further extended on 13 December

1940 by Proclamation: see **Appendix 11**. By then all unmarried males aged between 19 and 33 years were liable for call-up. By Proclamation published on 2 July 1941, the call-up was further extended to include males who were 18 years old in the year ended 30 June 1940 – see **Appendix 12**. (By then they were 19 years old.)

In October 1941, the Conservative Government under Prime Minister Fadden (Menzies had resigned as Prime Minister some months previously) was defeated by a motion of no confidence and Curtin became Prime Minister with the Labour Party in Government supported by two Independent members who had previously supported the Conservatives. Six weeks later came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and the start of the Pacific War. Within a few days, the Curtin Government extended compulsory military training and a copy of the Proclamation published 12 December 1941 is in **Appendix 13**.

It seems clear enough from these proclamations under the Defence Act that under Section 59 of the Defence Act, all male inhabitants with some exceptions “shall in times of war be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces”. The Proclamations call on specified male inhabitants “to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act”.

If they enlisted and served in the Citizen Forces in accordance with the Act, it cannot then be argued that they did not ‘serve with Australia’s Defence Forces’ – one of the criteria for entry on to the *WW2NR*. Yet that in effect is what has been decided by those responsible for the preparation of the *WW2NR*.

Appendix 1

Omissions from the WW2NR – shows that of the 320,006 Q service numbers examined, 73,643 numbers were allocated to recruits (the other numbers were not allocated or pages were missing). Of those 73643 recruits, 7586 or 10.3% are not recorded on the WW2NR.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Queensland Militia Service Numbers recorded on Enlistment Registers but not on the WW2NR												
2													
3		Available	Recorded		Not Allocated		No Page		Query	Total	Errors	Total	% enlist NOT
4	WW2NR		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	NEY		YD,YX		on WW2NR
5	Enlist Reg		Y	Y	NA	NA	NP	NP	?		N & NA		Col D(C+D)
6													
7	Q1-20,000	20000	5243	1435	37	12785		500		20000	8	20008	21.49
8	Q20,001-40,000	20000	4646	1307	11	13993		40	3	20000	6	20006	21.96
9	Q40,001-60,000	20000	3861	659		15479			1	20000	2	20002	14.58
10	Q60,001-80,000	20000	3117	657	6	15659		560	1	20000	3	20003	17.41
11	Q80,001-100,000	20000	2974	427		13179	1	3419		20000		20000	12.56
12	Q100,001-120,000	20000	12646	1542		5812				20000	4	20004	10.87
13	Sub-Total	120000	32487	6027	54	76907	1	4519	5	120000	23	120023	15.65
14	Q120,001-140,000	20000	11135	530	97	5537		2700	1	20000		20000	4.54
15	Q140001-160,000	20000	9959	394	1337	4306		4000	4	20000		20000	3.81
16	Q160,001-180,000	20000	269	14		937	1	18779		20000		20000	4.95
17	Q180,001-200,000	20000	3139	99	1	1319	40	15402		20000	2	20002	3.06
18	Q200,001-220,000	20000	133		2992	2344	6635	7896		20000		20000	0.00
19	Q220,001-240,000	20000	30		1034	236	4835	13765		20000		20000	0.00
20	Q240,001-260,000	20000	104	11	8	157	1	19719		20000		20000	9.57
21	Q260,001-280,000	20000	7834	477	33	882		10774		20000		20000	5.74
22	Q280,001-300,000	20000						20000		20000		20000	
23	Q300,001-end	20006	967	34		556	19	18430		20006		20006	3.40
24	Sub-Total	200006	33570	1559	5502	16274	11631	131465	5	200006	2	200008	4.44
25													
26	TOTALS	320006	66057	7586	5556	93181	11632	135984	10	320006	25	320031	10.30
27	Check Totals									320006		320031	
28													
29													
30													
31													
32	Recorded on the WW2NR and in the Enlistment Registers									Y	N	Y	N
33	Recorded on the WW2NR but not in the Enlistment Registers (numbers not allocated)									66057		66057	
34	Recorded on the WW2NR but not in the Enlistment pages (pages missing)									11632			11632
35	NOT recorded on the WW2NR but recorded in the Enlistment Registers										7586	7586	
36	NOT recorded on the WW2NR and NOT in the Enlistment Registers - numbers not allocated in Registers										93181		93181
37	NOT recorded on the WW2NR and NOT in the Enlistment pages - pages missing from Registers										135984		135984
38	Queries etc									10			35
39	Subtotals									83255	236751	73643	246388
40	Check Total									320006		320031	
41													
42	Explanation of some column headings												
43	Column B - the number of service numbers available in the range of Column A												
44	Column C - the number of service numbers recorded in the Enlistment Registers and the WW2NR												
45	Column D - the number of service numbers recorded in the Enlistment Registers but NOT on the WW2NR												
46	Column E - the number of service numbers NOT allocated in the Enlistment Registers but recorded on the WW2NR												
47	Column F - the number of service numbers NOT allocated in the Enlistment Registers and NOT recorded on the WW2NR												
48	Column G - the number of service numbers for which there is no page in the Enlistment Registers, but which are recorded on the WW2NR												
49	Column H - the number of service numbers for which there is no page in the Enlistment Registers, and which are NOT recorded on the WW2NR												
50	Columns I - L are check columns												
51	Column M show the percentage of service numbers entered in the Enlistment Registers which are not recorded on the WW2NR												

Appendix 2

Enlistment Dates. At least 29,000 Queensland militia troops also enlisted in the AIF and of that number the WW2NR entry shows 15,700 with the AIF date of enlistment.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2	Q No. Range	AIF Enlists	AIF Date	NOT AIF Date	Comment on Not AIF Date
3					
4	Q1-20000	2500	1300	1200	Many FTD dates
5	Q20001-40000	3950	1600	2350	Nearly all FTD dates
6	Q40001-60000	1900	1000	900	Some FTD dates
7	Q60001-80000	1700	1100	600	Few FTD dates
8	Q80001-100000	1250	700	550	Mostly the militia date
9	Q100001-120000	5800	5550	250	Mostly the militia date
10	Q120001-140000	5200	1700	3500	Survey not complete*
11	Q140001-160000	3500	550	2950	Survey not complete*
12	Q160001-180000	40	10	30	
13	Q180001-200000	900	250	650	Survey not complete*
14	Q200001-220000	10	10	0	Survey not complete*
15	Q220001-240000	0	0	0	Survey not complete*
16	Q240001-260000	40	30	10	
17	Q260001-280000	2050	1800	250	Survey not complete*
18	Q280001-300000	0	0	0	
19	Q300001-320000	200	100	100	
20					
21	TOTALS	29040	15700	13340	
22					
23					
24					*Many enlistments show the militia date
25					
26	The WW2NR website "About this Nominal Roll" (www.ww2roll.gov.au/doc/about.asp) says				
27	"The date of enlistment/engagement - The date an individual signed their enlistment Attestation				
28	form for service...Some defence force individuals had multiple periods of service. In these cases,				
29	the service number displayed on the website reflects the period of service covered by the primary				
30	service number." In other words where the soldier enlisted in the militia and then the AIF, the				
31	primary service number would usually be the QX number and the enlistment date entered on the				
32	WW2NR should be the AIF date even if the service was continuous from militia service.				
33	However, in practice, it seems that the earlier of the two enlistment dates was selected in many				
34	cases and also in other cases, the date was neither of those, but some other date which seems to				
35	be the date the militia soldier was called up for Full Time Duty.				
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

Appendix 3

Typographical / Guessing Mistakes – shows some of the errors noticed in February 2009 when transcribing information from the WW2NR to the author's computer data base.

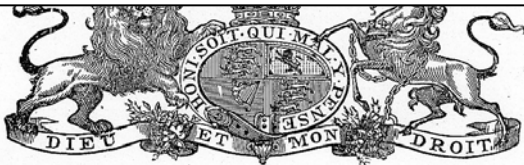
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Service	Surname	Field	Details	Correction?
2	No				
3	Q123252	KUCKS	Discharge Unit	1 AUST GRIM BN (AAPC)	GARRISON ?
4	Q123483	NORMAN	Discharge Unit	HQ THURS IS FINED DEFS	FIXED?
5	Q123889	WHITEHEAD	Discharge Unit	104 AUS BDB WK/SHOPS AEME AIF	BDE WK/SHOPS?
6	Q124152	MURPHY	Discharge Unit	16 AUST ADV ORD DY	DEPOT?
7	Q124351	GOODWIN	Discharge Unit	1 AUST A W S N C D SCHOOL	1 AUST AWAS NCO SCHOOL?
8	Q124356	LANGDON	Name/NOK	LANGDON or NOK Name LANGSON	
9	Q124382	MYERS	Discharge Unit	MORESBY MUSSIS REST HOME	MORESBY ?
10	Q124489	KIRWAN	Discharge Unit	1 ASUT WSHOP COY	AUST?
11	Q124899	VIETH	Discharge Unit	1 GEN BN	GARRISON ?
12	Q124981	MOGG	Discharge Unit	1 GAN BN	GARRISON ?
13	Q124988	PLUCKROSE	Discharge Unit	AUST ARMY HIRING SEREVICE	?
14	Q125088	HARDING	Discharge Unit	1 AUXILIARY HORSE TRANSFER COMPANY	TRANSPORT?
15	Q125127	STEPHENSON	Name/NOK	STEPHENSON or NOK Name STEPENSON	
16	Q125319	KEFFORD	Discharge Unit	LAC AREA WORKSHOPS	LAE AREA WORKSHOPS?
17	Q125359	SMITH	Discharge Unit	104 AUST BDE ORD FD PACK	PARK?
18	Q125517	LEWIS	Discharge Unit	41/2 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION	41/2?
19	Q126008	HALLAS	Discharge Unit	5 CORPS OF SIGNALS	B CORPS SIGNALS? (many like this)
20	Q126136	BUHSE	Discharge Unit	101 AUST INF BTN W/SHOPS	INF BDE?
21	Q126297	CARTER	Discharge Unit	ADV LAQ SIGS	LHQ
22	Q126346	HARDERS	Discharge Unit	56 CORP AA REGT	COMP (Composite?)
23	Q126369	LEADER	Discharge Unit	154 BATTALION	? (can't be higher than 66?)
24	Q126384	LEISHMAN	Discharge Unit	QLD L OF C BAR COY	CAR?
25	Q126407	DAVIS	Discharge Unit	8 AUST NORP LAUND UNIT	?
26	Q126420	CARR	Discharge Unit	4 A MOB DENG SCHOOL OF MEH	?
27	Q126501	GUNN	Discharge Unit	3 CORPS OF SIGNALS	B CORPS SIGNALS? (others like this)
28	Q126514	LUCK	Discharge Unit	6 CORPS OF SIGNALS	B CORPS SIGNALS? (others like this)
29	Q126629	HAGENBACH	Discharge Unit	101 AUST B D FLD PK	BDE ORD FLD PK?
30	Q126641	DAVIDSON	Discharge Unit	101 AUST BDE OLD FD PACK	BDE ORD FLD PARK?
31	Q126674	RETTKE	Discharge Unit	7 LINE OF COMMAND PROVOST COMPANY	do
32	Q126676	HEALY	Discharge Unit	101 AUST ORD FIELD PACK	ORD FIELD PARK?
33	Q127042	THOMASON	Discharge Unit	2/13 AUST CAMP A A REGT WKSHOP	COMP (Composite?)
34	Q127123	SCHMIDT	Name/NOK	SCHMIDT or NOK Name SCHMIDT	
35	Q127129	ACKERMAN	Discharge Unit	105 AMT	RMT? (Reserve Motor Transport Coy)
36	Q127150	MCKENZIE	Discharge Unit	56 AUST A A S L BG R A A	BTY?
37	Q127155	WOECKE	Discharge Unit	56 AUST S/A BTY	S/L?
38	Q127192	SOMMER	Discharge Unit	1 LINE OF COMMAND PROVOST COMPANY	do
39	Q127196	TRAVES	Discharge Unit	56 COMP	?
40	Q127269	KIRBY	Name/NOK	KIRBY or NOK Name KIRKBY	
41	Q127284	DENT	Discharge Unit	HQ LAC BASE SUB AREA	LAE BASE SUB AREA?
42	Q127285	DENNING	Discharge Unit	ADM HQ HBT IRA	ADM HQ MT ISA?
43	Q127658	SHANLEY	Discharge Unit	235 FT AA BTY	LT? (Light)
44	Q127739	MACKAY	Discharge Unit	QLD ECH & RAE	QLD ECH & REC (Records)
45	Q127769	FOWLER	Name/NOK	FOWLER or NOK Name FOWER	
46	Q127779	LOCOS	Discharge Unit	1 M Y Y D	1 M T T D?
47	Q127865	RIGBY	Discharge Unit	5 AUST MICH EQPT COY	MECH?
48	Q127903	HEFFERNAN	Discharge Unit	2 AUXILIARY HORSE TRANSFER COMPANY	TRANSPORT?
49	Q128733	WARD	Discharge Unit	HQ TORRES STRTAITS FORCES	STRAIT
50	QX33692	HAY	Service No	Q119797 not shown (wrongly as TURNER QX33692)	
51	QX36004	ODOWD	Name/NOK	O'DOWD or NOK Name O'DOWD	

Appendix 3 continued

Continuation of some of the errors noticed in February 2009 when transcribing information from the WW2NR to the author's computer data base

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Service	Surname	Field	Details	Correction?
52	QX42128	BOWRING	Service No	Q124573 not also Q36714 (PARKER QX48128)	
53	QX44439	WHALLEY	Service No	Q71795 not shown (wrongly as JENKINS QX44489)	
54	QX44489	JENKINS	Service No	Q124741 not also Q71795 (WHALLEY QX44439)	
55	QX45636	PARKER	Service No	Q70628 not shown (wrongly as BATES QX45656)	
56	QX45656	BATES	Service No	Q70652 not also Q70628 (PARKER QX 45636)	
57	QX48128	PARKER	Service No	Q36714 not shown (wrongly as BOWRING QX42128)	
58	QX51189	KELLY	Service No	Q36747 not also Q129500 (SMITH QX51198)	
59	QX51198	SMITH	Service No	Q129500 not shown (wrongly as KELLY QX51198)	
60	QX53692	TURNER	Service No	Q76850 not also Q119797 (HAY QX33692)	
61	QX54990	CLARKE	Service No	Q144960 not Q144961 (ANDERSON QX59082)	
62	QX59082	ANDERSON	Service No	Q144961 not shown	
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69	These errors were noticed during checks in February 2009 of entries on the Roll. They are representative of the				
70	errors, NOT a list of all errors.				
71	A record of all errors has not been kept, but there were many. The impression after several years working on the				
72	WW2NR is that there are relatively few errors on the names of the soldiers, but somewhat more on the names of				
73	the next of kin. There are numerous errors in the names of the unit for Posting at Discharge, probably due to lack				
74	of military knowledge of input staff and inadequate check system. There are errors in the supplementary service				
75	numbers (the numbers in brackets after the primary service number.errors).				
76	There is no way of knowing if numbers are wrong just by looking at an entry - there could be few or many of those -				
77	but some may be obvious to those who know military records.				
78					
79					

Appendix 4



Commonwealth of Australia

Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 60.]WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER.[1910.

PROCLAMATION

Australia to wit.
DUDLEY,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable William Humble, Earl of Dudley, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the *Defence Act 1909*, it is enacted that that Act shall commence on a day to be fixed by Proclamation:

Now **THEREFORE** I, William Humble, Earl of Dudley, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby fix Sunday, the first day of January, 1911, as the day upon which the said Act shall commence.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this 24th day of September, One thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of Our reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. F. PEARCE.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

PROCLAMATION

Australia to wit.
DUDLEY,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable William Humble, Earl of Dudley, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by section 140 of the *Defence Act 1903-1909*, it is enacted that the Governor-General may exempt from the training mentioned in Part XII. of that Act in time of peace all persons residing within any area specified in the Proclamation:

Now **THEREFORE** I, William Humble, Earl of Dudley, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do by this Proclamation exempt from the training mentioned in Part XII. of the *Defence Act 1903-1909*, all persons residing in those parts

of Australia which are indicated by the untinted portions on the map attached to this Proclamation and published therewith.

And I direct that this Proclamation shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1911.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this 24th day of September, One thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of Our reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. F. PEARCE.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

NOTE BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE EXPLANATORY OF THE AREAS EXEMPTED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE DEFENCE ACT 1903-1909.

1. The areas tinted red on the attached map will be subject to the operation of the *Defence Act 1903-1909*. These areas contain over 90 per cent. of the population of Australia.

The uncoloured areas are exempted for the present on account of the sparseness of the population or difficulty in regard to communications, either of which reasons would entail a large increase in expenditure without a proportionate return in military efficiency.

In due course, training will be extended to larger areas, and the exempted areas reduced accordingly.

2. It is obvious that, unless at prohibitive expenditure, training can only be carried out at defined centres of population, and that many persons now living within the tinted areas will be at considerable distances from such centres. In all cases, where the distance would be productive of hardship to those required to train, annual exemptions will be provided for. As the organization is gradually perfected and training provided at a larger number of centres, these annual exemptions will diminish.

3. The areas in which training will be carried out have been divided into "Battalion Areas," and these again into "Training Areas." The details of these divisions will be included in maps now in course of preparation at the head-quarters of each military district.

For each State there will therefore be issued one or more maps, giving on a much larger scale the boundaries of these areas and the places at which training will be carried out.


G. F. PEARCE,
Minister of State for Defence.
Melbourne, 21st September, 1910.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA by I. Kemp.


Appendix 4 continued



Appendix 5

[31.]	
	
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.	
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.	
[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]	
No. 4.]	CANBERRA, THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY. [1930.
<p>Commonwealth of Australia to wit. STONEHAVEN Governor-General.</p>	<p>ORDER By His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.</p> <p>THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council and in pursuance of the powers conferred by the <i>Defence Act 1903-1927</i>, do hereby order that—</p> <p>(I.) All existing units of the Active Citizen Military Forces shall become Militia Forces, and shall be kept up by voluntary enlistment only.</p> <p>(II.) Every soldier belonging to any of those units who is liable to be trained under Section 125 (c) of the <i>Defence Act 1903-1927</i>, and is not serving under a voluntary enlistment, shall, unless he enlists voluntarily, be transferred to the non-effective list.</p> <p>(III.) Every soldier so liable to be transferred to the non-effective list shall be given an opportunity of enlisting voluntarily in the Militia Forces.</p> <p>(IV.) Every soldier now serving in any of the said units under a voluntary enlistment may, at any time within three months after the first day of November, 1929, claim to be discharged, and, if he so claims, shall be discharged under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the <i>Defence Act 1903-1927</i> on the authority of this order.</p> <p>(Ex. Min. No. 4.)</p> <p>Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Melbourne, this ninth day of January, in the year (L.S.) of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twentieth year of His Majesty's reign.</p> <p>By His Excellency's Command, A. E. GREEN Minister of State for Defence. GOD SAVE THE KING!</p>
<p>Commonwealth of Australia to wit. STONEHAVEN Governor-General.</p>	<p>ORDER. By His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.</p> <p>WHEREAS by section five of the <i>Licensing Act 1908</i> (an Act of the State of South Australia) it is provided that the Governor-General may, by Order published in the Gazette from time to time appoint and remove a clerk to a Licensing Bench:</p> <p>10.—No. 4.—Price, 6s; Quarterly, 7s. 7d.; Half-Yearly, 15s. 2d.; Yearly, 30s. 4d.</p>
	<p>And whereas by section thirty-six of the <i>Northern Australia Act 1926</i> (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") it is provided that that part of the Northern Territory which comprises North Australia as defined in the Act shall be administered separately from that part of the Northern Territory which comprises Central Australia as defined in the Act:</p> <p>And whereas by virtue of section seven of the <i>Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910</i> and sub-section (1) of section thirty-eight of the <i>Northern Australia Act 1926</i>, the <i>Licensing Act 1908</i> of the State of South Australia, as amended by the <i>Licensing Act 1910</i> of that State, is continued in force in Central Australia:</p> <p>And whereas by sub-section (3) of section thirty-eight of the Act it is provided <i>inter alia</i> that where any law which is continued in force in Central Australia by virtue of that section is a law of the State of South Australia, any power or function, which by that law is vested in the Governor of the State of South Australia, shall, in relation to Central Australia, be vested in and exercised or performed by the Governor-General, or as the Governor-General directs:</p> <p>Now therefore I, John Lawrence, Baron Stonehaven, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby terminate the appointment of Victor George Carrington as Clerk to the Licensing Bench, Central Australia Licensing District, as from the close of the thirty-first December, 1929.</p> <p>Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Melbourne, this ninth day of January, in the year (L.S.) of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twentieth year of His Majesty's reign.</p> <p>By His Excellency's Command, ARTHUR BLAKELEY, Minister of State for Home Affairs. GOD SAVE THE KING!</p>
	<p>REPARATIONS CONFERENCE, 1930.</p> <p>IT is notified for general information that a Commission has been issued by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appointing Major-General the Honorable Sir Granville de Laune Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., to represent and act on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia at the Conference on Reparations, to meet at The Hague, on 3rd January, 1930.</p> <p>J. H. SCULLIN, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.</p>

Appendix 6



Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 61.]CANBERRA, SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.[1939.

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of
Australia to wit.
WINSTON DUGAN
Deputy of the
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Deputy of the
Governor-General in and over the
Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the *Defence Act 1903-1939* it is amongst other things enacted that the expression "Time of War" used in that Act means any time during which a state of war actually exists, and includes the time between the issue of a proclamation of the existence of war or of danger thereof, and the issue of a proclamation declaring that the war or danger thereof, declared in the prior proclamation, no longer exists:

Now therefore I, Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, Deputy of the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the existence of danger of war.


Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this second day of September in the year of our Lord One (L.S.) thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. A. STREET
Minister of State for Defence.
GOD SAVE THE KING!

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5069.—No. 61.

Appendix 7



Commonwealth of Australia

Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No 62.]CANBERRA, SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.[1939.

PROCLAMATION.

Commonwealth of
Australia to wit.
GOWRIE
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-
General in and over the Com-
monwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the *Defence Act 1903-1939* it is amongst other things enacted that the Governor-General may, in time of war, by Proclamation, call out the Citizen Forces, or any part thereof, for war service, and that the said Proclamation shall state the reason for calling out the Citizen Forces:

And whereas by the *Defence Act 1903-1939* it is further enacted that, unless the contrary intention appears, "time of war" means any time during which a state of war actually exists and includes the time between the issue of a Proclamation of the existence of war or of danger thereof and the issue of a Proclamation declaring that the war or danger thereof, declared in the prior Proclamation, no longer exists:

And whereas by Proclamation dated the second day of September, 1939, the Deputy of the Governor-General has proclaimed the existence of danger of war:

And whereas it is necessary, by reason of the existence of danger of war that the Citizen Forces be called out for war service:

Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the said Act, do hereby call out the Citizen Forces for war service: and I do hereby order that such parts and members of the Citizen Naval Forces as shall from time to time be directed by the Naval Board or by any officer thereto authorized by the Naval Board, and such parts and members of the Citizen Military Forces as shall from time to time be directed by the Military Board or by any officer thereto authorized by the Military Board, and such parts and members of the Citizen Air Forces as shall from time to time be directed by the Air Board or by any officer thereto authorized by the Air Board shall be employed on war service and shall attend as so directed.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth
this second day of September in the year of our Lord One
(L.S.) thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third
year of His Majesty's reign.


By His Excellency's Command.
G. A. STREET
Minister of State for Defence.
GOD SAVE THE KING!

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA by
L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

6071.—No. 62.

Appendix 8

[1849]



Commonwealth of Australia
Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 63.] CANBERRA, SUNDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER. [1939.]

OUTBREAK OF WAR.

IT is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between Great Britain and Germany.
Dated this third day of September, 1939.

ROBERT G. MENZIES,
Prime Minister.

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of Australia to wit.
GOWRIE,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the *Defence Act 1903-1939* it is amongst other things enacted that the expression "Time of War" used in that Act means any time during which a state of war actually exists, and includes the time between the issue of a proclamation of the existence of war or of danger thereof and the issue of a proclamation declaring that the war or danger thereof, declared in the prior proclamation, no longer exists:

Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the existence of war.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. A. STREET,
Minister of State for Defence.
GOD SAVE THE KING!

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA by
L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer. Canberra.

5072.—No. 63.

Appendix 9



Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 154.]

CANBERRA, THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[1939.]

PROCLAMATION.

Commonwealth of
Australia to wit,
Baron GOWRIE,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-
General in and over the Common-
wealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by section fifty-nine of the *Defence Act 1903* 1939 it is enacted that all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service in the Defence Force) who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Defence Force:

And whereas by section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that in time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by Proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the Citizen Forces to enlist and serve as prescribed, and that such Proclamation may call upon all persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district, who are specified in any one or more of the classes set out in sub-section (3.) of the said section, so to enlist, but so that the persons specified in any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are or have been called upon:

And whereas by sub-section (3A.) of section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that notwithstanding anything contained in that section the Governor-General may by Proclamation divide, according to age, any class mentioned in sub-section (3.) of that section and call upon such divisions of any class as he considers necessary:

And whereas by section sixty-one of the said Act it is enacted that every person who is called upon to enlist and serve in pursuance of section sixty of the said Act and who is by virtue of section sixty-one of the said Act exempt from service shall, notwithstanding such exemption, do all things required to be done by a person liable to enlist and serve provided that any such person (unless exempt only by reason of not being substantially of European origin or descent or by reason that his conscientious beliefs do not allow him to bear arms) shall not, until he ceases to be exempt, be required to take the oath of enlistment:

1176.—No. 154.—PRICE 3D.

And whereas a time of war within the meaning of the said Act now exists:

Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, hereby divide the class referred to as Class I. in sub-section (3.) of section sixty of the said Act into divisions as shown hereunder:—

Division 1.—All men who have attained the age of 18 years but will not attain the age of 19 years until after the 30th June, 1940.

Division 2.—All men who attain the age of 19 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 3.—All men who attain the age of 20 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 4.—All men who attain the age of 21 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 5.—All men who attain the age of 22 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 6.—All men who attain the age of 23 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 7.—All men who attain the age of 24 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 8.—All men who attain the age of 25 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 9.—All men who attain the age of 26 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 10.—All men who attain the age of 27 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 11.—All men who attain the age of 28 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 12.—All men who attain the age of 29 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 13.—All men who attain the age of 30 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 14.—All men who attain the age of 31 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 15.—All men who attain the age of 32 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 16.—All men who attain the age of 33 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Division 17.—All men who attain the age of 34 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940.

Appendix 9 continued

No. 154.—30th November, 1939

2642

Division 18.—All men who attained the age of 34 years prior to the 30th June, 1939, but have not attained the age of 35 years.

AND I hereby call upon all persons in each military district who are specified in Division 4 of Class I., that is to say, all male inhabitants of Australia who—

- (a) have resided therein for six months and are British subjects;
- (b) are unmarried or are widowers without children; and
- (c) have attained or will attain the age of 21 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940,

to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth at Canberra this thirtieth day of November, in the (L.S.) year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. G. MENZIES

Minister of State for Defence Co-ordination.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Appendix 10

[1935]



Commonwealth of Australia
Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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No. 146.] CANBERRA, WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY. [1940.]

<p>Commonwealth of Australia to wit. GOWRIE Governor-General.</p>	<p>By His Excellency the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.</p>	<p>Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, did thereby divide the class referred to as Class I. in sub-section (3.) of section sixty of the said Act into the divisions as shown thereunder and called upon all persons in each military district who were specified in Division 4 of Class I. to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:</p> <p>And whereas it is desirable to call upon persons specified in certain other Divisions of Class I. to enlist and serve as prescribed:</p> <p>Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, hereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts who are specified in Divisions 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Class I., that is to say, all male inhabitants of Australia who—</p> <p>(a) have resided therein for six months and are British subjects;</p> <p>(b) are, at the date hereof, unmarried or are widowers without children; and</p> <p>(c) had attained the age of 20 years, 22 years, 23 years or 24 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940,</p> <p>to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and the regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this thirty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord (L.S.) One thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.</p> <p>By His Excellency's Command, G. A. STREET Minister of State for the Army.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOD SAVE THE KING!</p>
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WHEREAS by section fifty-nine of the *Defence Act* 1903-1939 it is enacted that all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service in the Defence Force) who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces:

And whereas by section sixty of the said Act, it is enacted that in time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by Proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the Citizen Forces to enlist and serve as prescribed, and that such Proclamation may call upon all persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district, who are specified in any one or more of the classes set out in sub-section (3.) of the said section so to enlist but so that the persons specified in any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are or have been called upon:

And whereas by sub-section (3A.) of section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that notwithstanding anything contained in that section the Governor-General may by Proclamation divide, according to age, any class mentioned in sub-section (3.) of that section and call upon such divisions of any class as he considers necessary:

And whereas a time of war within the meaning of the said Act now exists:

And whereas by a Proclamation made the thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on the thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive

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Appendix 11

[2711]



Commonwealth of Australia

Gazette.

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No. 254.]
CANBERRA, FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.
[1940.

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of Australia by wit.
GOWRIE
Governor-General.

WHEREAS by section fifty-nine of the *Defence Act 1903* 1939 it is enacted that all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service in the Defence Force) who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces:

And whereas by section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that in time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by Proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the Citizen Forces to enlist and serve as prescribed, and that such Proclamation may call upon all persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district, who are specified in any one or more of the classes set out in sub-section (3.) of the said section, so to enlist, but so that the persons specified in any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are or have been called upon:

And whereas by sub-section (3A.) of section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that notwithstanding anything contained in that section the Governor-General may by Proclamation divide, according to age, any class mentioned in sub-section (3.) of that section and call upon such divisions of any class as he considers necessary:

And whereas a time of war within the meaning of the said Act now exists:

And whereas by a Proclamation made on the thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on the thirtieth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, did thereby divide the class referred to as Class I. in sub-section (3.) of section sixty of the said Act into the divisions as shown thereunder and called upon all persons in each military district who were specified in Division 4 of Class I. to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:

7764.—No. 254.—PRICE 3d.

And whereas by a Proclamation made on the thirty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on the thirty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Act, did thereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts specified in Divisions 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Class I. to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:

And whereas it is desirable to call upon persons specified in certain other Divisions of Class I. to enlist and serve as prescribed:

Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, hereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts who are specified in Divisions 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Class I., that is to say, all male inhabitants of Australia who—

- (a) have resided therein for six months and are British subjects;
- (b) are, at the date hereof, unmarried or are widowers without children; and
- (c) have attained the age of 19 years, 25 years, 26 years, 27 years, 28 years, 29 years, 30 years, 31 years, 32 years or 33 years during the year ending on the 30th June, 1940,

to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and the regulations made thereunder.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this thirteenth day of December in the year of Our (L.S.) Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
PERCY C. SPENDER
Minister of State for the Army.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

NOTE. In clause (c) above, the words "or have attained or attain the age of 18 years after that date" have been added for the first time. They were not included in the original definition of Division 1 in 1939 and one wonders if it was strictly in order to take that 'shortcut'.

Appendix 12

[1435]



Commonwealth of Australia
Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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No. 130.] CANBERRA, WEDNESDAY, 2ND JULY. [1941.]

PROCLAMATION

<p>Commonwealth of Australia wit. GOWRIE Governor-General.</p> <p>WHEREAS by Section fifty-nine of the <i>Defence Act 1903-1941</i> it is enacted that all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service in the Defence Force) who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces:</p> <p>And whereas by Section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that in time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by Proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the Citizen Forces to enlist and serve as prescribed, and that such Proclamation may call upon all persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district who are specified in any one or more of the classes set out in sub-section (3) of the said section, so to enlist, but so that the persons specified in any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are or have been called upon:</p> <p>And whereas by sub-section (3A) of Section sixty of the said Act it is enacted that notwithstanding anything contained in that section the Governor-General may by Proclamation divide, according to age, any class mentioned in sub-section (3) of that section and call upon such division of any class as he considers necessary:</p> <p>And whereas a time of war within the meaning of the said Act now exists:</p> <p>And whereas by a Proclamation made on the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and published in the <i>Commonwealth Gazette</i> on the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, did thereby divide the class referred to as Class 1 in sub-section (3) of Section sixty of the said Act into the divisions as shown thereunder and called upon all persons in each military district who were specified in Division 4 of Class 1 to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:</p> <p>And whereas by a Proclamation made on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and published in the <i>Commonwealth</i></p>	<p><i>Gazette</i> on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Act, did thereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts specified in Divisions 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Class 1 to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:</p> <p>And whereas by a Proclamation made on the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and published in the <i>Commonwealth Gazette</i> on the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Act, did thereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts specified in Divisions 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Class 1 to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and any regulations made thereunder:</p> <p>And whereas it is desirable to call upon persons specified in the remaining Division of Class 1 to enlist and serve as prescribed:</p> <p>Now therefore I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, hereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts who are specified in Division 1 of Class 1, that is to say, all male inhabitants of Australia who—</p> <p>(a) have resided therein for six months and are British subjects;</p> <p>(b) are, at the date hereof, unmarried or are widowers without children; and</p> <p>(c) have attained the age of 18 years but did not attain the age of 19 years until after the 30th June, 1940, or have attained or attain the age of 18 years after that date,</p> <p>to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and the regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this second day of July in the year of our Lord (L.S.) One thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.</p> <p>By His Excellency's Command, PERCY C. SPENDER Minister of State for the Army.</p>
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Appendix 13



Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

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No. 257.]

CANBERRA, FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

[1941.]

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of
Australia to wit,
GOWRIE
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-
General in and over the Com-
monwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by Section fifty-nine of the *Defence Act 1903* of 1941 it is enacted that all male inhabitants of Australia being those who are exempt from service in the *Defence Act* who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and are between the ages of eighteen and twenty years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the *Defence Forces*:

And whereas by Section sixty of the said Act, it is enacted that in time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General by Proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the *Citizen Forces* to enlist and serve as prescribed, and such Proclamation may call upon all persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district, who are within any one or more of the classes set out in subsection (3) of the said section so to enlist but so that persons within any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all the persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are called upon:

And whereas all the persons specified in Class I in the said *Defence Act*, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts have been called upon to enlist and serve as required by the said Act:

And whereas a time of war within the meaning of the said Act now exists:

And whereas it is desirable to call upon the persons specified in Classes II. and III. to enlist and serve as prescribed:

Now therefore, I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, hereby call upon all persons in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military Districts who are specified in Classes II. and III. of subsection (3) of Section 60 of the said Act, that is to say, all male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects, and who—

(a) are of the age of thirty-five years and upwards but under forty-five years, and are unmarried, or widowers without children, or

(b) are of the age of eighteen years and upwards but under thirty-five years, and are married or widowers with children,

to enlist and serve as prescribed by the said Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

Given under my hand and seal of the Commonwealth this eleventh day of December in the year of Our (L.S.) Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

F. M. FORDE
Minister of State for the Army.

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